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MUSSOLINI AND DISARMAMENT.

WORLD MORE ARMED IN PEACE THAN IN WAR.

WHAT OF AMERICA'S INTERVENTION?

HOW ITALY STANDS IN THE MATTER.

(By Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy.)

(Copyright by United Press Association & Co.)

The dramatic American intervention in the sixth session of the League's preparatory disarmament commission in Geneva has served to reawaken this dormant assembly, dulled by the thick mists of discussion and proposals. This American step is like a fresh Atlantic breeze sweeping into the assembly from across the seas to lift it from its torpidity. It can be called a bold and courageous step in the face of previous dilatoriness. Will it be productive of practical results?

The outcry for disarmament is ten years old and, save for the obsolete material of the last war armaments have kept on increasing. The armies and navies of the strong—and even of the weak—today are mightier than ever in a time of peace. The land and air forces of the great Powers of today could crush the pre-war German army, the greatest military machine the world had ever seen to that day, within three months. The British fleet could outstrip magnificently her own pre-war creation. The peace loving year of 1929 with its Kellogg Pact and disarmament talk is magnificently armed. It is better armed than the war-making year of 1914.

Tired of Delay.

Disarmament has been before the public mind incessantly this last decade and so voluminously has it been preached, without the accomplishment of one single concrete aim for peace, that the very word, with all its fascinating charm and luscious hopes has become the sign for doubt and misgivings and sounds almost synonymous with Utopia. The people are tired of delay, discussion, and the scheming efforts of governments to retard progress and confuse the real issues. The sixth session of the preparatory commission for disarmament, meeting in Geneva at the time this is written, has given ample proof of the dilatory tactics of governments and of their purposes to confound the real issues.

Well might M. Loucheur, of Holland, presiding over the session of the League's disarmament commission, have prefaced the proceedings with an address in which it is stated he said:

"If I have called this commission, it is certainly not because I hoped that the moment had arrived to bring to an end this preparatory work and to prepare to convene the conference for the reduction of armaments. This will not be possible unless the Powers interested come to some agreement among themselves. But, for the present, agreement does not exist. I say this without equivocation, in

order that public opinion may have no illusions."

The League disarmament commission has discussed, for years, and governments have discussed among themselves for years, but we have arrived at a point where disarmament is more confused than ever. The whole subject is beclouded in fog-banks of plans and in diversity of interests. Adding to the already murky atmosphere, three other nations brought new plans for the solution of the problem, so that discussion can go on *ad infinitum* with the fog becoming heavier and heavier.

All Failures.

So far, the word "failure" can be written across all attempts at disarmament or reduction of armaments. Even the much-praised Washington Conference, which had given the hope that naval competition of the big nations had been brought to an end, turned out to be nothing but the commencement of a great race in other kinds of naval armaments. Hardly had the ink of the signatories to the agreement become dry, when new keels were laid and large sums voted for the construction of ships not included in the pact, thus resulting, not in a reduction—especially in the case of Britain and America—but an increase. These two nations are still in a race and no one knows where it will end.

The agreement, or presumed agreement, between Britain and France on armaments has been said to have been the deciding factor in inducing the United States to order the immediate construction of fifteen new cruisers. These manoeuvrings and counter-maneuvrings cannot be interpreted as showing a general trend in favour of reduction. In any new conference, where do we all stand? In that conference, the world would know, or would think it knew, just what Britain and France could agree upon and this would place the other participants at a distinct disadvantage in trying to fix a real and true basis of discussion. In the present atmosphere of doubt and confusion, no disarmament conference could succeed.

Each disarmament conference, however noble as a proof of more or less sincere good-will and love of peace, seems fatally doomed to be the signal for the start of another race in armaments not included in the signed pacts. Each disarmament conference settles on restriction of types of weapons on land and sea and, on the morrow, the competition begins in those types not settled upon. The next disarmament conference will lead to a race like the others and even worse; it may lead to war. It is enough that one strong participant

goes away from the conference dissatisfied and the seeds for the next war are shown.

Italy Stands Alone.

Of all the Powers signatory to the Washington pact, Italy stands alone as the only one which has not increased its military expenditures. We have kept our armaments—land, sea and air—within the limits of those needed for our own defence. I have laid my cards on the table and repeatedly proclaimed that Italy is ready to enter any scheme for the reduction of armaments and is willing to accept the lowest figures, providing those figures are not below those of any other continental country. This is the simple Italian formula and on that we stand.

What is the matter with disarmament? The post-war period brought out the latent imperialism, not of one nation, but of all the nations. Victory steeled the national spirit and enhanced national aspirations were the result. These aspirations conflicted with one another, not alone in Europe, not alone in their aims for territorial aggrandisement, but in trade and commerce, in the reckless struggle for hegemony in spiritual, social, and moral authority, and this in all parts of the world. One nation's interests clashed with those of another and the armament needs therefore were formidable and diverse.

Not alone is the imperialism of the great nations an undeniable phenomenon, but there is an imperialism of the smaller nations, inflamed as by a spreading contagion. Thus, Jugoslavia, with but twelve million inhabitants, has just recently acquired the nucleus of a new fleet, with four brand new submarines, two delivered by Britain and two by France. This clearly in no way favours the much-heralded cause of peace. Sometimes, the great Powers themselves, for all their professed love of peace, encourage and spur on the smaller nations only to serve as their encephalographic pawns.

Preparing for Future.

If I can be accused of anything, I can never be accused of not being frank. My words are direct and pointed. Italy cannot and will not remain blind to the vortex of imperialism unloosed all about her. Face to face with the devouring ambitions of others, Italy must look out for herself, as she has the inalienable right to live and a rightful claim to increasing greatness. Indeed, more than a claim, I consider it a duty, which her great and overpowering past imposes upon her, to prepare for the future.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(July 18.)

Legislative Council, 2.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Excess Bag-
gage."
World Theatre: "Resurrection."
Star Theatre: "Steamboat Bill
Jr."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30
p.m.
Dinner Dances: Repulse Bay
Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30
p.m.
Tides:—High: 8.55 a.m. and 9.07
p.m.; Low: 12.05 a.m. and 2.31 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Suez (Malwa); Europe
via Siberia (Lahn), London via
Straits, parcels (Philoctetes); Out-
ward: Europe via Siberia (Orestes)
2.30 p.m.
Friday.
(July 19.)
Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Hong Kong Football Club
Association—(Special meeting)
French Bank Building, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Excess Bag-
gage."
World Theatre: "Resurrection."
Star Theatre: "Steamboat Bill
Jr."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 7.30 a.m. and
10.01 p.m.; Low: 12.44 a.m. and
3.08 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Siberia (Pres. Jefferson);
Outward: Europe via Siberia
(Malwa) 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

(July 20.)

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.
Lawn Bowls:—Div. I.: Police v.
Civil Service, Kowloon Dock v.
Kowloon C.C., Craigengower v.
Bowling Green, Tai Koo v. Recreation,
Div. II.: Bowling Green v. Craig-
engower, Civil Service v. Tai Koo
Club, Recreation v. Tai Koo, Kowloon
C.C. v. H.K. Electric.

Tennis:—"B" Div.: South China
v. Indian R.C.
Craigengower C.C. Musical even-
ing.
Queen's Theatre: "Excess Bag-
gage."
World Theatre: "Resurrection."
Star Theatre: "Steamboat Bill
Jr."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Repulse Bay
Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30
p.m.
European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Khiva),
10.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(July 21.)

Eighth Sunday After Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanling.
Chinese Recreation Club Meeting,
2.30 p.m.
Baseball: Meiji University v.
"All Hong Kong," Caroline Hill.
Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel.
Tides:—High: 8.34 a.m. and 11.11
p.m.; Low: 2.01 a.m. and 4.11 p.m.

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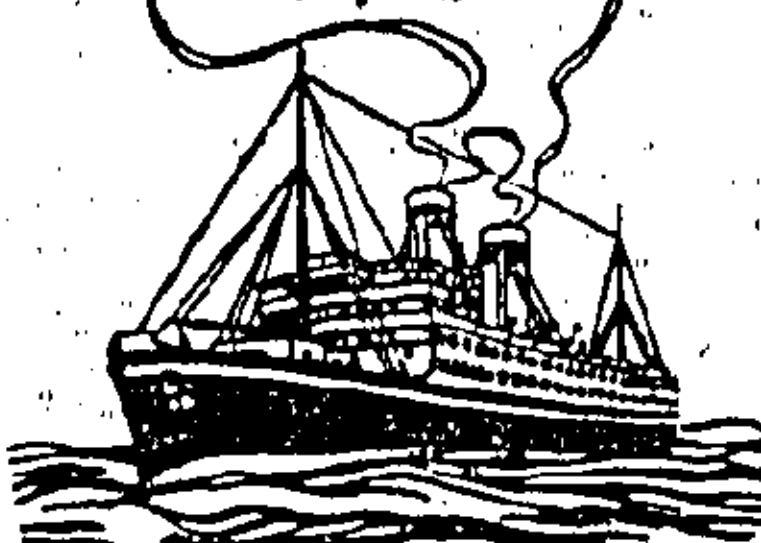
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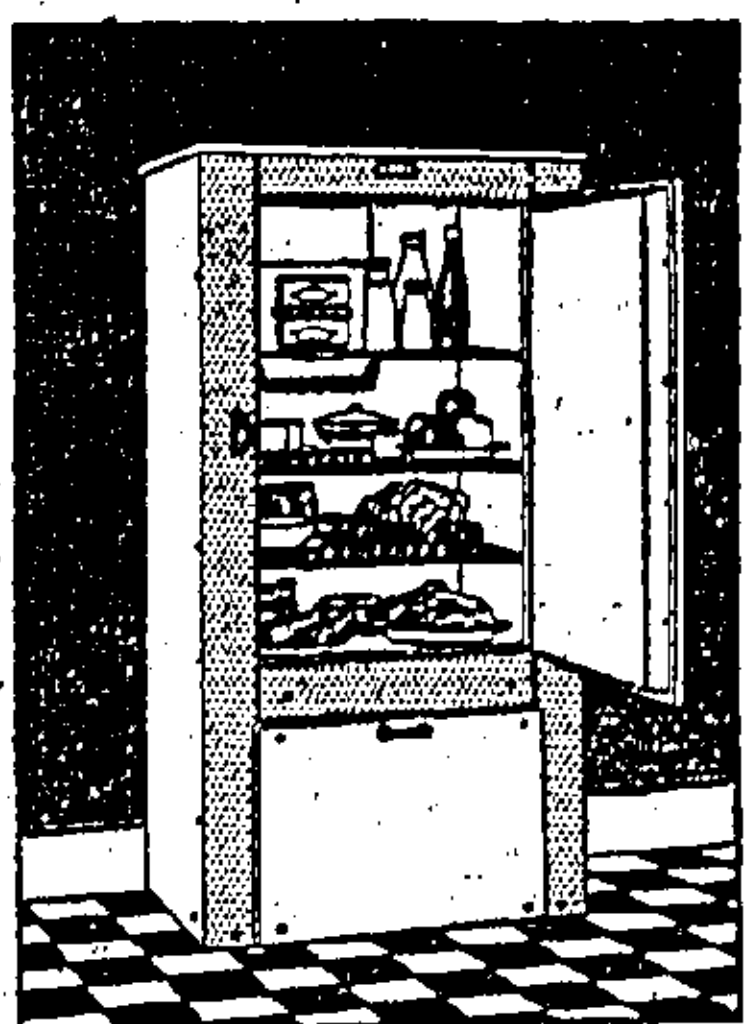


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MUSSOLINI AND
DISARMAMENT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

In my conception of the state, a nation does not exist alone for the sake of the single individuals of her population, but also for her future generations, to whom she is linked by a sacred bond of responsibility for the continuity of the state. To be able to understand this principle, and to act upon it, is the definite requisite of a really far-seeing and far-providing statesman. In this resides the essence of the great complex called the state, as distinguished from the primeval elementary social organizations of the family and the tribe. The question of armaments therefore is to be considered also with regard to the future needs of a people, who must also live.

You cannot base armaments in this present world on abstract theories of peace, or on ethereal good-will. There can be no talk of peace until the economic and territorial clashes are removed. With the struggle to supply its own economic needs, and with its aim to fight for greater recognition in the partition of the world, each nation runs counter to other nations and tries to remove the intruder in what it regards as its own zone. Protection of these interests is the nation's great responsibility if it is to preserve and hold its dominion. It is on these that it bases the strength of its armed forces on land, sea, and in the air. Without a general consideration of all these elements, the problem of disarmament can never be solved.

The Weak Go Under.

The practical effect of disarmament conferences is that the strong disarm the weak. The "great and rich" reduce their armaments, but they are always prepared to overwhelm any of the smaller neighbours, even in spite of a reduction of their forces. The strong will never reduce to a point where they cannot remain the masters. Why should they? The strong wish to retain the status quo, while the weak struggle to become strong.

Britain wants a land, sea, and air force which keeps her lines of communications open and ensures her dominion in "certain regions of the world." The United States wants a navy that will be able to protect her colossal commerce on all the seas. France wants an army, navy, and air force to withstand any German threat and ready at all times to protect her colonial interests. Italy, shut in by Gibraltar, the Dardanelles, and Port Said, wants sufficient armed forces to ensure her life and communications with her colonies. Japan wants her commerce protected and an outlet for her fast-growing population. Then come Germany, Russia, and the others, who all wish to live and to expand.

The Vital Issue.

The problem of disarmament is inextricably bound to the problem of the nations' economic and humanitarian needs. Without consideration of these, vital to the life of all peoples, all conferences on disarmament are doomed to failure. Before we can establish a discussion on a sound basis, each nation must present its own armament needs, based on its economic and national status, remembering above all the right of all peoples to live.

I have given enough proof of Italy's desire for peace. In seven years' government we have signed over a score of treaties of peace, besides a formidable number of treaties of comity and commerce. Never have we been deaf or prejudiced to any voice of goodwill and friendship. We welcome all efforts for peace, for we wish to live in peace, for in peace we can construct a greater and grander Italy. We are ready for a reduction of armaments and will meet at a general conference again, accepting what we think should be evidence of our sincerity, namely, the lowest figures, but equal to any continental country. This is Italy's concrete proposal for peace.

"SHADOWING" A TAXICAB.

PURSUIT OF A WOMAN AND A MAN.

Arthur Leatham, aged thirty-two, an estate agent, of Sibella-road, Clapham, was remanded on bail in £10 at Bow-street Police Court on a charge of fraudulently endeavouring to avoid payment of a cab fare.

Mr. Cannock, defending, applied for a remand to enable him to call a witness from Manchester. He said that the charge arose from a mistake on the cabman's part. Leatham engaged the cabman to follow another cab in which a man and woman were riding. The cab stopped at the Hotel Metropole and Leatham sent the driver to one entrance while he watched another to prevent the escape of his quarry.

The man who was followed left the hotel in the meantime and drove away in another cab. Leatham jumped into the first passing cab and went in pursuit.

When he returned to the Hotel Metropole to pay the first cabman

The gaurd said that the police had reason to believe that other matters might arise from the case.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S
POLICY.

THE GOLD EMBARGO.

Tokyo, July 15 (U.P.).—Two major points are developing in the programme of the Minseito Government headed by Premier Yuke Hamaguchi which was installed in Tokyo early this month. They are:—

1.—An improvement in national finance which will permit lifting of the embargo on gold exports, which has been in force more than years and which has been widely condemned by financiers.

2.—An improvement in relations with China by obtaining removal of the last vestiges of the anti-Japanese boycott, and settlement of the more important pending questions between the two countries, including the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, the basis treaty between the two countries.

The two questions really are so closely related that a solution of the first is impossible without at least a partial solution of the second. China loans so large both directly and indirectly in Japanese commerce, shipping, and industry that financial stability within the Empire is all but impossible as long as relations between the two countries are unfriendly. In addition Japan has financial claims on China—some of which are of doubtful legality—amounting to upwards of 400,000,000 yen. If these claims were met, even in part, and an agreement reached between the two countries for their payment, domestic finances in Japan would improve considerably.

A Difficult Task.

Bankers in Japan and abroad would like to see the gold embargo lifted as soon as possible, but they realised that Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, the Minister of Finance in the new Cabinet, faces a most difficult task and must proceed slowly. First he must force the yen up to a point near par, about 49 cents gold, and keep it there long enough to prove to speculators that it is justified by the financial and commercial situation of the Empire. This may be done by a stimulation of exports, a programme of drastic domestic economy, and pared expenditures all around. In addition there is a considerable internal and external indebtedness which needs consolidation and a more definite funding scheme.

Mr. Inouye, as Minister of Finance, and Baron Shidehara, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, thus will be, in many ways, with Premier Hamaguchi, the key members of the Cabinet and their work to succeed calls for the closest co-operation as one cannot succeed without the success of the other.

The Chinese Boycott.

Anti-Japanese agitation in China is too deep-rooted to be eliminated in a single stroke, the Tokyo Asahi warns the new Foreign Minister in an editorial.

Chinese, on the other hand, must not be misled into believing the new Japanese Government can be trampled upon, the newspaper asserts. It believes Japanese foreign policy under the new Cabinet will be much more friendly to China, and characterised by far greater patience than was the policy of the Tanaka Cabinet. The new Government will defend Japan's basic position, however, just as strongly as have all Japanese Governments in the past.

The Osaka Asahi believes "Baron Shidehara, perhaps will find it necessary to counteract the poisonous effects of the extraordinary Tanaka policy before he undertakes to apply his principles of patience, friendship and understanding to pending differences with China."

KING'S SON FINED.

BELGIAN PRINCE WHO DID
NOT VOTE.

Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, second son of the King of the Belgians, must pay a fine of 100 francs (18s.) for failing to record his vote at the Belgian provincial elections held recently.

Voting in Belgium is compulsory, both at parliamentary and provincial elections. Polling booths are directed to be opened from eight o'clock in the morning until 1 p.m., and returning officers are ordered to compile lists of absentees, who, in default of a satisfactory explanation, are fined automatically forthwith.

Prince Charles, in his anxiety to spend the day in the country, went to his polling station at 8 a.m. sharp, only to find that the doors were not yet opened.

The Prince took his place in the queue with other early rising voters, but after waiting a quarter of an hour registered a protest and departed.

Newspapers, commenting on his act, said that Prince Charles had given the officials a well-deserved lesson, and further developments are awaited with interest.

MUZZLING THE
PRESS.COMPLAINTS FROM
WUHAN.

WAR NEWS SUPPRESSED.

[United Press.]

Hankow, July 8.—Muzzling of the vernacular press is most complete and systematic in the Wuhan cities.

For over three months the papers have not dared to say anything either on the Chiang-Feng conflict or the general military situation because of the rigid censorship enforced by the Garrison Authorities. Not only reports on the development of the conflict have been suppressed, but also insignificant items about local troop movements.

The press censorship and the telegraph censorship is maintained jointly by the Garrison Headquarters and the Kuomintang Bureau. All Chinese newspapers including the Chung Shan Erh Pao and the Wuhan Erh Pao, the two principal Party organs, are required to submit every night either all their news copy or proofs to the censors for approval.

In case any item is found objectionable, it is marked "detained" and must be left out altogether. If the article, to which the censors take exception, should contain severe criticisms against the local authorities or war news unfavourable to the Government, the editor is liable to be summoned to the Headquarters to explain and possibly to face the serious charge of spreading reactionary propaganda.

Correspondents Banished.

Thus no vernacular paper has ever dared to publish any war news or comments on the situation with the result that the entire population, with the exception of those who read the English language newspapers, are left completely in the dark as far as military or political developments in the country are concerned.

Newspaper correspondents, both foreign and Chinese, are also experiencing great difficulty in getting their messages through. Telegrams are submitted to the censors placed in the Telegraph office by the Garrison Authorities and no message can be delivered or sent out without their seal of approval being put on the copy. Messages that deal with the war situation of even Communist uprisings in the province are detained and immediately forwarded to the Military Headquarters where they are either destroyed or put on the file without any notice being issued or any explanation made to their senders. Correspondents oftentimes sent their messages to the Telegraph Office for transmission only to find a week or two later that they were still lying on the desk of the censors or between the files at the Garrison Headquarters.

The local authorities are stopping the output circulation of any foreign language newspapers that publish war news or comments unfavourable to the Nanjing Government. This, however, is not done openly as the papers are generally seized and destroyed at the Post Office without the newspaper office being ever notified of the action of the authorities. The ban is not regularly enforced as the papers are held up only when they are found to contain such news reports or editorials as the censors would take exception to.

There are altogether no less than 20 Chinese newspapers in Hankow, but none, with the exception of the two government organs, runs any editorials or comments on the situation. The news reports published in these papers are all identical as they are all given out by the military headquarters or government-controlled news agencies.

MAN STEALS 63 SHEEP.

EARLY MORNING VISITORS
TO THE DOWNS.

George Bolter, aged forty-seven, pleaded guilty at the Berkshire Assizes at Reading to stealing sixty-three sheep, valued at £234. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

It was stated that Bolter's practice was to go to the downs in the early morning and take a number of sheep, having previously arranged with a man to drive them to the station and send them out to different markets. Bolter would attend those markets and receive the money realised for the sale of the sheep from the auctioneers.

He had already served two separate terms of five years' penal servitude for sheep and cattle stealing.

Mr. Justice Shearman commented that it was remarkable that a man living in a common lodging-house could steal sheep and sell them at different markets without any inquiries being made. He did not wish to dispute the fact that they should conduct their businesses, but it left farmers at the mercy of sheep-stealers.

WIDOW MARRIAGE
REFORM.

ROWDY KARACHI MEETING.

The controversy over widow marriage between the Sanatanists and the pro-widow marriage reform section ended in violence at a public meeting in Khalkidina Hall, Karachi under the presidency of Doctor Chithram Gidwani, a well-known Congressman of Hyderabad (Sind).

The Baluchistan Sanatanist Dharma Conference under Pandit Malaviya's presidency, which concluded the previous day, had passed a resolution against widow marriage and condemned those Reformists who advocated the same.

Several Sanatanist and other Reformists held a counter meeting later at which many Provincial leaders including Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj and Swami Krishnanand advocated that widows willing to marry should not be forced to live a continent life under the cloak of religion.

A number of Sanatanist volunteers who attended this meeting were armed with lathis, and they and some of their sympathisers constantly interrupted the speakers from the Reform party. The Chairman called upon the opponents not to behave like children but to come on the platform and give free expression to their views. Swami Prayagbharathi, a leading Sanatanist propagandist of Shikarpur in Sind, came on the platform and was permitted to have full say. One other speaker followed and he too was listened to with patience.

It was at this stage, when a new speaker from the Reform section started speaking, that noise and tumult arose and within a minute or two chairs were hurled in the air and red turbaned volunteers were seen brandishing lathis.

"Two men were actually hurt, after which the Chairman was obliged to leave the hall, the meeting ending in a fiasco."

The police were not called in.

ECZEMA IN
TINY PIMPLESAffected Parts Badly In-
flamed. Cuticura Heals.

"I had a very bad case of eczema. It started with tiny pimples and I scratched so that it spread all over my face and hands. The affected parts were badly inflamed and sore, and the skin used to break. I could not sleep at night for the itching. The trouble lasted six months. I tried different treatments which only helped for a while. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it I got relief so purchased a tin, and in a month I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Watkins, 35, Maybank Rd., Higher Tamworth, Birmingham, Ches., Eng.

Use Cuticura to clear your skin.

Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request from Dr. J. C. Williams, 120, C. St., New York, U.S.A.

Sold Throughout the World.

NAKAMURA
MESSAGE

No. 218, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
2ND FLOOR, WANCHAI,
HONG KONG.

£12 A WEEK FROM A
LOTTERY.

Mr. Cairns, the Thames magistrate, in fining a man £20 for selling tickets in an unauthorised lottery on "Wills of the Week," said that if that sort of thing was allowed to continue it would demoralise the community.

A policeman said that the man made a profit of £12 a week.

Fiery ECZEMA
Pimples, Rashes & Sores

Eczema starts in tiny mattery pimples, which itch and burn terribly when they burst. Scratching makes the swollen surfaces sore and inflamed and spreads disease.

To free the tissues of poison and corruption and quickly soothe pain and irritation, gently anoint your skin with Zam-Buk. This refined

curative balm gets to the roots of chronic trouble. It draws out poison and pus, kills disease germs, and grows fine healthy skin.

Zam-Buk derives its wonderful healing and disease-dispelling power from certain rare herbal essences. It is guaranteed free from all animal fat.

Zam-Buk
THE WONDERFUL SKIN CURE.

RADIO

SETS & ACCESSORIES

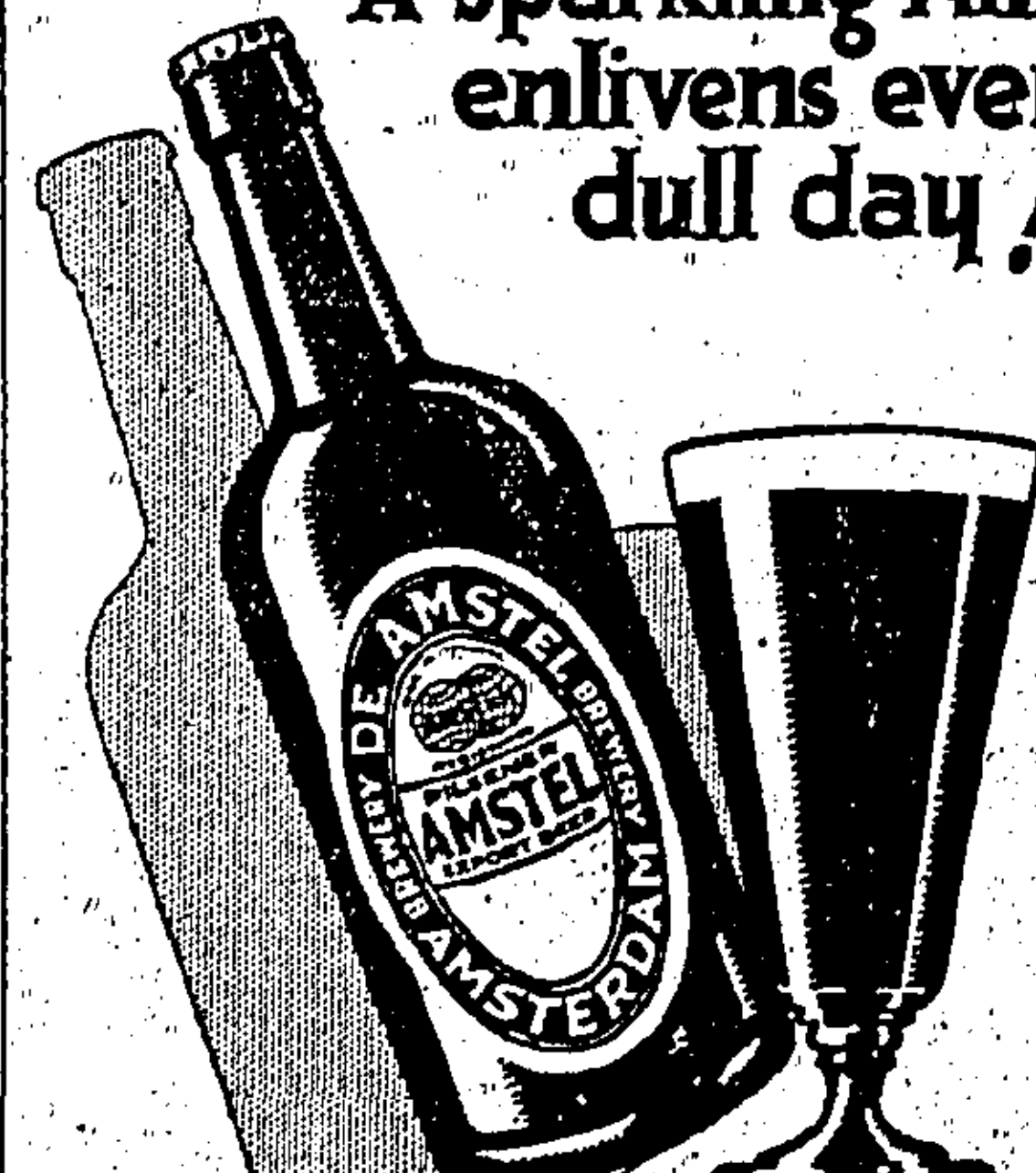
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enlivens every
dull day!



**AMSTEL
BEER**

Agents:-

H. BUTTONJEE & SON.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The Browns lived at a corner house, and were constantly annoyed by people ringing the doorbell to ask where other people in the road lived.

At last the son of the house decided to put an end to this nuisance.

"I don't think there will be any more trouble," he said, after spending a whole morning working away under the porch.

"Well, what have you done?" asked Mrs. Brown, who was very proud of her son, chiefly because he bore a striking resemblance to herself.

"Oh," returned the lad, blandly, "I just hung out a little sign I thought of the other day: 'Nobody lives here' kept us."

Grocer (to new boy): "Did you collect for the eggs you delivered to Mrs. Brown?"

"No, sir. She wasn't home, so I tossed them in an open window."

"Why does that man next door keep hammering on only four notes of the piano?"

"He's very conscientious. So far he has made only one payment on it."

The shopper was on her way out after leaving her list of groceries to be delivered. Suddenly she turned and said coldly:

"Never mind the cranberries, Mr. Dugan. I see the cat is sleeping on them."

"Whisht, mum! She won't mind me waking her up!"

She: "May I see the fashion page?"

He: "I don't think you'd be interested—this is only to-day's first edition."

"Name six wild animals found in Africa."

"Two lions and four tigers."

"Has the trolley car gone yet?"

"No, not yet."

"Must have gone. Can see its tracks plain as anything."

A tramcar passenger tendered in payment of a penny fare two farthings and a halfpenny stamp.

After some argument the conductor accepted this unusual form of currency, and, turning to the next passenger, inquired with some bitterness, "An' what have you got? Jam jars?"

Ship's Cook (to new helper): "Ever been on a ship before?"

Helper: "Sure, I was a gunner in the navy."

Cook: "Fine! Start right in and shell the peas."

Mrs. 'Uggins: "This 'ere fellow thinks he can sing like Caruso."

Mrs. 'Uggins: "Well, they do say as 'ow Caruso 'ad a beautiful voice, but 'ow could they know with 'im stranded on that island with nobody but Friday to 'ear 'im?"

Haughty Girl: "No, I'm afraid our respective stations are too wide apart for me to consider your proposal."

Suitor: "Oh, I don't mind that at all. It's only twopence on the Underground between Hammersmith and West Kensington."

Joek, on his honeymoon, bought a sixpenny bar of chocolate. Carefully breaking off a piece, he handed the latter to his bride.

After a while, seeing that no more was forthcoming, Jean asked shyly if she might have another piece of chocolate.

"Na, na, Jean," replied Joek, "that's for the bairns."

Professor Zeitlin: "I call my 8 o'clock quiz the Pullman class because it has three sleepers and an observation section."

Dean Cantor: "Very good. I call my 9 o'clock Virgil class the pony express."

While walking by the canal, two Jews saw a notice-board which stated that five shillings would be paid to whoever rescued another man from drowning. It didn't take them more than a minute to arrange that one should fall in and be saved by the other, and the reward divided.

In went Cohen, who found it rather deeper than he had expected. However, he splashed about, crying: "Come on! Save me!"

The other hesitated.

"Cohen," he said, "I've been reading that notice-board again, and it says, 'Ten shillings for a body.' Now, do be reasonable."

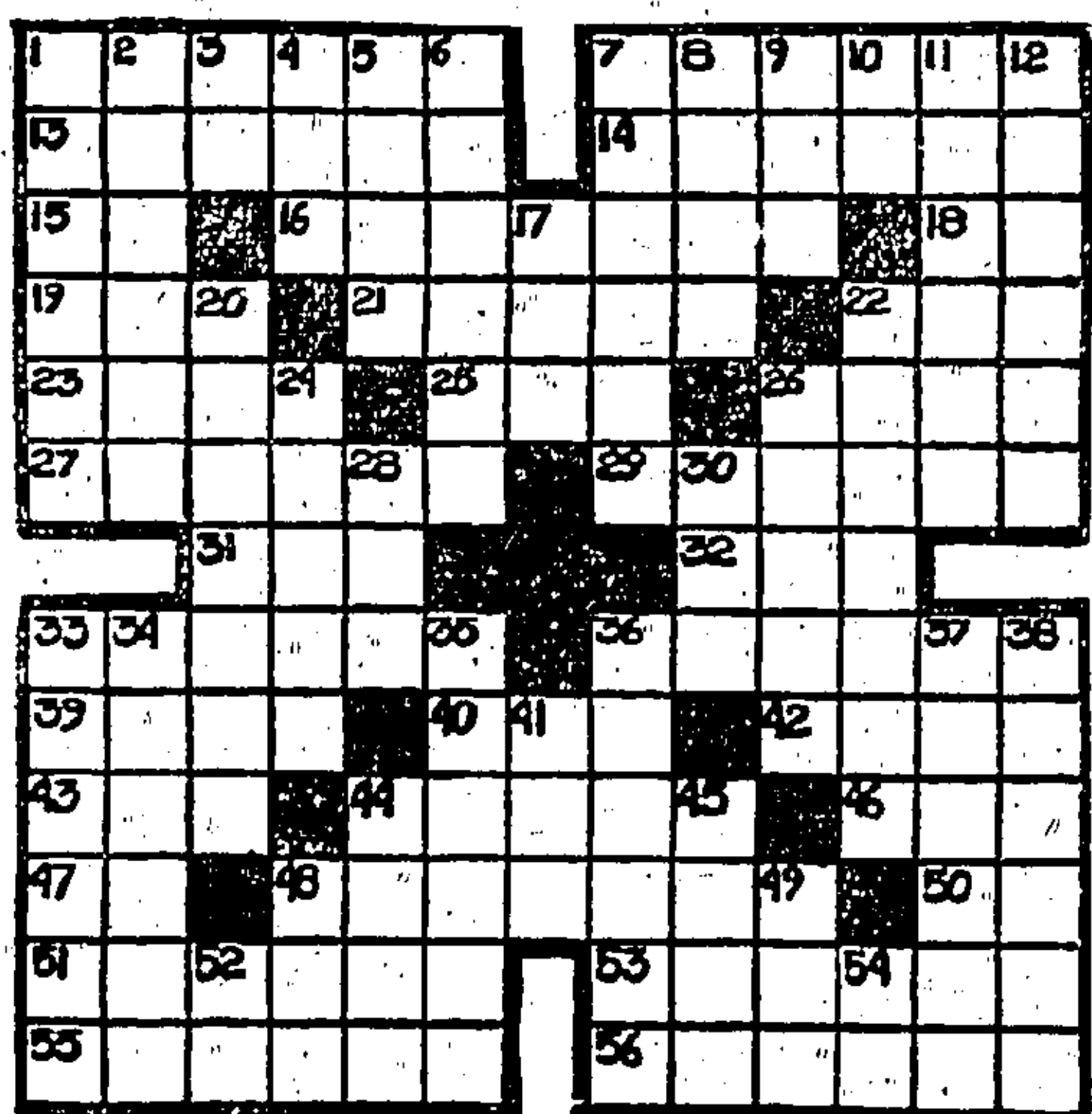
Client: "But I warn you I cannot pay for this suit for three months."

"Oh, that does not matter in the least."

"When will it be ready?"

"In about three months' time."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



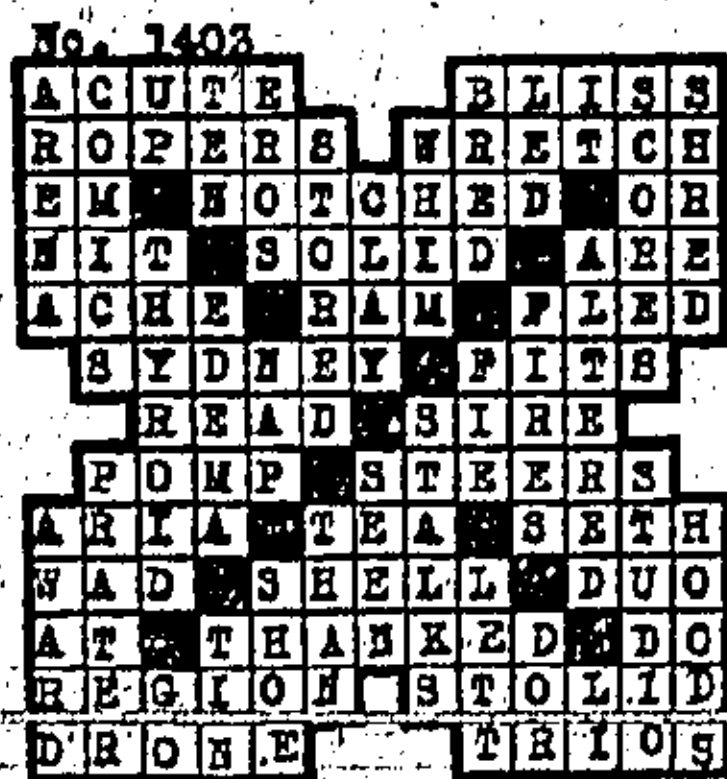
Horizontal.

- 1.—Deepest.
- 7.—Girl's name.
- 13.—Ancient name for Spain.
- 14.—Places for contests.
- 15.—Pronoun.
- 16.—To shine.
- 18.—Objective of "we."
- 19.—Anger.
- 21.—South American mammal.
- 22.—Part of "to be."
- 23.—Chinese secret society.
- 25.—Self.
- 28.—Falsehoods.
- 29.—Trapped.
- 30.—Quiets.
- 31.—Vehicle.
- 32.—A number.
- 33.—Glib talk.
- 38.—Changed direction.
- 39.—On the sheltered side.
- 40.—Metal bearing rock.
- 42.—Being alone.
- 43.—To freeze.
- 44.—Laments.
- 46.—Insect egg.
- 47.—Article.
- 48.—Filled with putty.
- 50.—Prefix: down.
- 51.—Argument.
- 53.—Lifts up.
- 55.—Prepared for printing.
- 56.—First born.

Vertical.

- 1.—Restricts.
- 2.—Character in "Midsummer Night's Dream."
- 3.—Pronoun.
- 4.—Part of window frame.
- 6.—Having an appendage.
- 7.—To what island was St. John exiled?
- 8.—Superficial extent.
- 9.—Human beings.
- 10.—Half an em.

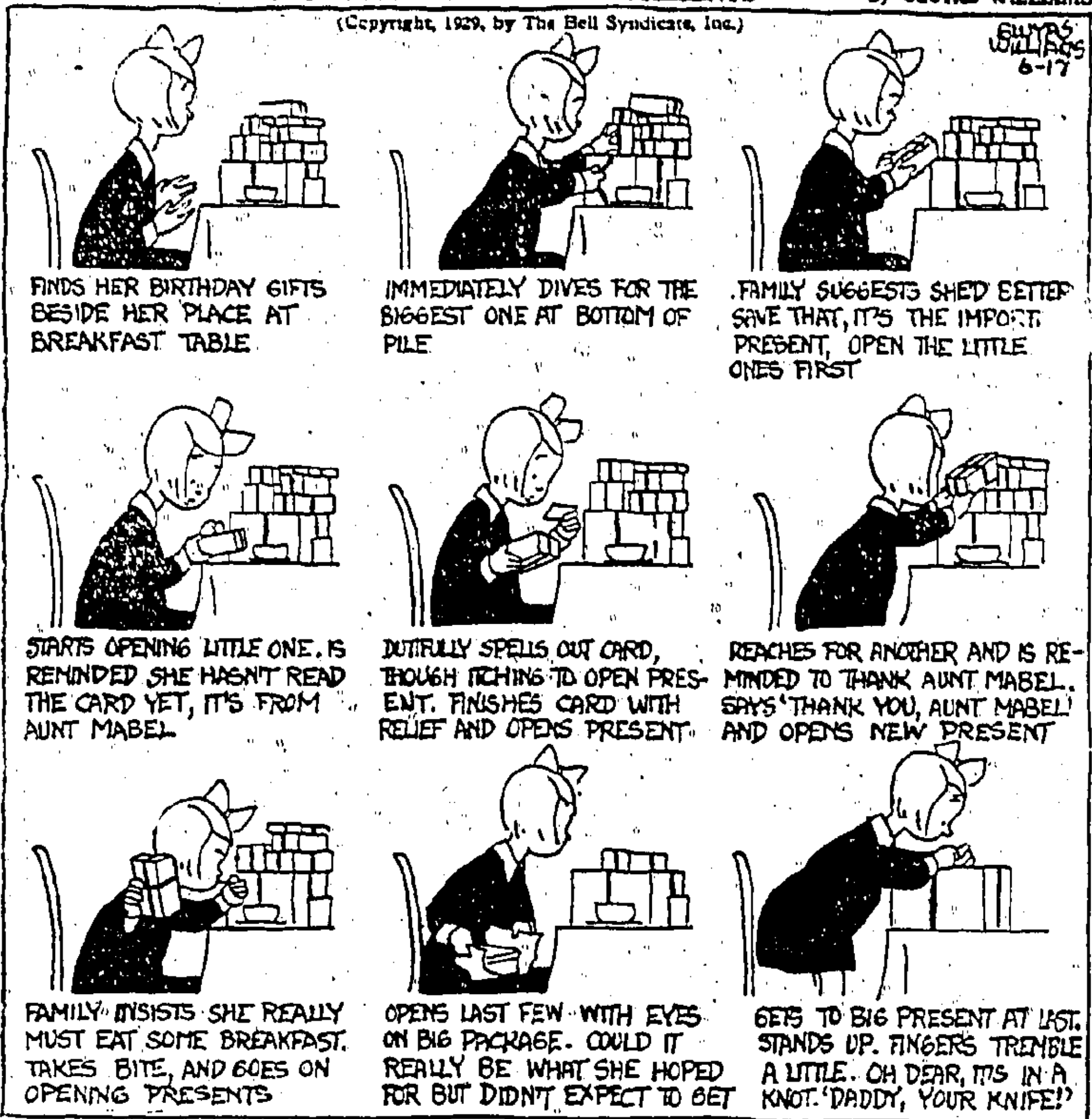
YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



SNAPSHOTS OF A GIRL OPENING BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

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By GLYNN WILLIAMS



FINDS HER BIRTHDAY GIFTS BESIDE HER PLACE AT BREAKFAST TABLE

IMMEDIATELY DIVES FOR THE BIGGEST ONE AT BOTTOM OF PILE

FAMILY SUGGESTS SHE EETER SAVE THAT, IT'S THE IMPORTANT PRESENT, OPEN THE LITTLE ONES FIRST

STARTS OPENING LITTLE ONE, IS REMINDED SHE HASN'T READ THE CARD YET, IT'S FROM AUNT MABEL

DUTIFULLY SPELS OUT CARD, THOUGH HESITING TO OPEN PRESENT, FINISHES CARD WITH RELIEF AND OPENS PRESENT

REACHES FOR ANOTHER AND IS REMINDED TO THANK AUNT MABEL, SAYS "THANK YOU, AUNT MABEL" AND OPENS NEW PRESENT

FAMILY INSISTS SHE REALLY MUST EAT SOME BREAKFAST, TAKES BITE, AND GOES ON OPENING PRESENTS

OPENS LAST FEW WITH EYES ON BIG PACKAGE. COULD IT REALLY BE WHAT SHE HOPED FOR BUT DIDN'T EXPECT TO GET

GETS TO BIG PRESENT AT LAST, STANDS UP, FINGERS TREMBLE A LITTLE. OH DEAR, IT'S IN A KNOT. DADDY, YOUR KNIFE!

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

RETURN OF RINKEL.

Form of a high standard was shown in the Middlesex county athletic championships at Stamford Bridge, many famous athletes playing a prominent part. One of the outstanding features was the return to the track of J. W. J. Rinkel. He turned out for the 220 yards championship, and won it in 23.1 seconds, though J. E. London, who had previously retained the 100 yards championship in even time, did not attempt the longer distance.

F. R. Gaby (Polytechnic H.) won the 120 yards hurdles for the fifth time, and proved himself still to be the best hurdler in the county, and R. Leight-Wood again romped home in the quarter-mile championship. C. W. Hyde (Enfield A.C.) retained the two miles walking championship in "record" time for the meeting—14mins. 29.4 seconds.

The new champions included J. A. R. Sanders (Queen's Park H.), who gained a stylish win in the half-mile. F. O. Tilbury (Enfield A.C.), who won the one mile in 4mins 27.3 seconds—the best time yet recorded in this event—and Sam Ferris, who took the four miles in 30mins. 38.4 seconds—another record for the meeting.

RECORD BROKEN AFTER 27 YEARS.

The United Hospitals A.C., many of whose members represent the University owing to the fact that their Medical School is affiliated to the athletic union, held their annual sports meeting at Stamford Bridge. The men placed in the London team that won the I.V.A.B. championships at Birmingham were, with only one exception, composed of medical students. G. R. C. Druce, who beat Jack London's record at the University sports, was the outstanding performer. Druce broke a 27-year-old record when he won this event with a leap of 5ft. 10in. J. F. E. Elson of St. Thomas's, won the hurdles in 18.9 seconds, which equals the record established in 1870. W. Hertog, the nephew of the South African Premier, who did so well at the Inter-Varsity Athletic Board meeting, won the putting the weight (36ft. 10in.), the long jump (with a leap of 21ft. 5in.), and tied with Noble (London) in the hammer event. Hertog's team, Guy's Hospital, retained the Challenge Cup, which they have held for the last three years.

A SCOTTISH WELCOME HOME.

It will be interesting to note, in view of the financial success of the Britain-America match at Leeds, whether Scottish enthusiasts "fall for" the challenge match at Dalnabury, one of Edinburgh's suburban greens. The match—C. Whitcombe and T. H. Cotton (England) v. T. J. Armour and R. A. Cruikshank (Scots-America)—is a four-ball foursome, and so does not accord with the major Scottish sentiment which continues to favour the "old-fashioned" two-ball arrangement. However, the two Scots, who are the promoters of the match, are banking on a sentiment.

Both Armour and Cruikshank played most of their early golf on Edinburgh's famous municipal course the Braid Hills, and both were prominent amateurs ere they left Scotland for America. Armour, the elder of the two by a few years, was neither the "Varsity man nor the major in the Tank Corps the American papers credit him with being. He was a clerk when the war broke out, joined a Territorial battalion, and was finally an instructor in musketry, holding a commission. "Cruikey" went from the Edinburgh school, Stewart's College—where he was a champion sprinter and jumper—into a Highland regiment, and was a prisoner of war for a year.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

BABY TALK IS ATTRACTIVE.

BUT DON'T HAMPER YOUR CHILD'S SPEECH.



If you were suddenly put down in Russia or India without any knowledge of the language or customs, how much could you learn in four years?

Well, quite a bit if you had to in order to get the things that you needed and wanted. But very little speech would suffice if some one who knew the language followed you around and saw to your every want, especially if you cried a bit and kicked if they didn't manage quickly enough.

Natural Development.

That is the position in which the child finds himself. If he has intelligence and is normal physically, he will learn to talk when he needs it. If his speech is delayed, therefore, it is up to his parents and nurse to see that he is made conscious of his need of speech.

This should be a simple and natural development if the grown people will only co-operate. If they will not obey grunts or squeals or cries or pointing figures, if the child is not made aware, though he were a prince, he will have to learn to talk.

Too Precious.

It is a gross injustice to a child to hamper him in respect to his speech, as many people do. Delayed speech is usually traceable to the feeling on the part of the grown people that that particular baby is just too precious to be brought under the disciplining of life.

Correct speech learned early is correct speech learned easily. It is a simple matter to teach a child to speak correctly from the start, but correction of a defect is difficult and requires a very great deal of technical training, both in phonetics and in the psychology of learning.

Sense of Humour.

Babies when they are learning to talk develop such funny words and distortions! They appeal to our own sense of humour. We all like new words, and a very apt one or a reversal of sounds is likely to be incorporated in our speech. Certain of these—proper names, for instance—do little harm. If Brother Jim becomes "Joins" no harm is done. But proper names should be the only exception.

Word Conscious.

When a child does not say a given word correctly, some person should say the word for him, and let him listen carefully and watch also. But the word should not be divided into syllables, nor separate sounds. It is easy to put so much attention on a word that the child becomes word conscious. A stutter will develop easily under nagging. If the sound does not "correct itself" with the arousal of pride and interest, then go for trained help.

The parent who realises the importance of good, clear speech and who is willing to learn something of the laws governing its learning, can do a great thing for his child and one for which the child will in later years be eternally grateful. It requires patience and self-control, but it is worth the work.

FASHION NOTE.

The popularity of the little jacket to match the evening or afternoon frock and wear over it, is threatened by the little cape of chiffon or crepe de chine to match the gown, now being shown in some of the famous Paris dress houses, and beginning to appear in the fashionable restaurants and "dancings."

Menus.

DINNERS
Chicken Soup with Noodles
Nut Loaf (Vegetarian)
Asparagus Tips on Toast
Cottage Cheese Salad
Coffee
Cream of Pea Soup
Lamb Chops
French-fried Potatoes
Green String Beans
Whole Apple Salad with Nut Filling
Wafers
Coffee

Sometimes the cape is made of lace, always it is short and fastened loosely around the shoulders.

When made of flowered georgette or chiffon it may be lined with a plain colour of the same material, when it is gathered into a straight length of the thin, stuff, which ties with long ends.

Or the cape may be the shape and size of a soubrette apron with the strings brought to the front; it may even have a frill around it, like the housewife's "best" apron, and it must then be composed of chiffon or some other transparent material.

WILLIAM HAINES' MOST REMARKABLE ROLE!

An entirely new Haines appears on the screen in this tremendously human story of theatrical life!



with RICARDO CORTEZ, JOSEPHINE DUNN
MADE BY THE MAN WHO DIRECTED "THE COVERED WAGON."
AT THE QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

ONE OF THE MOST ENTHRALLING ROMANCES EVER WRITTEN!

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RESURRECTION

with

DOLORES del RIO

Tempest, fury, love, conflict and triumph in a vast drama of contrast in the Russia of Czarist days!

AT THE WORLD TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

COMICAL GAGS GALORE

in a rollicking comedy with a smashing, tearing tornado for its climax!

BUSTER KEATON

IN

STEAMBOAT BILL, JR.

with

ERNEST TORRENCE

AT THE STAR TO-DAY TO SATURDAY at 6.30 & 9.20.
Matinee: Saturday at 2.30.

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OF

THE FAR EAST

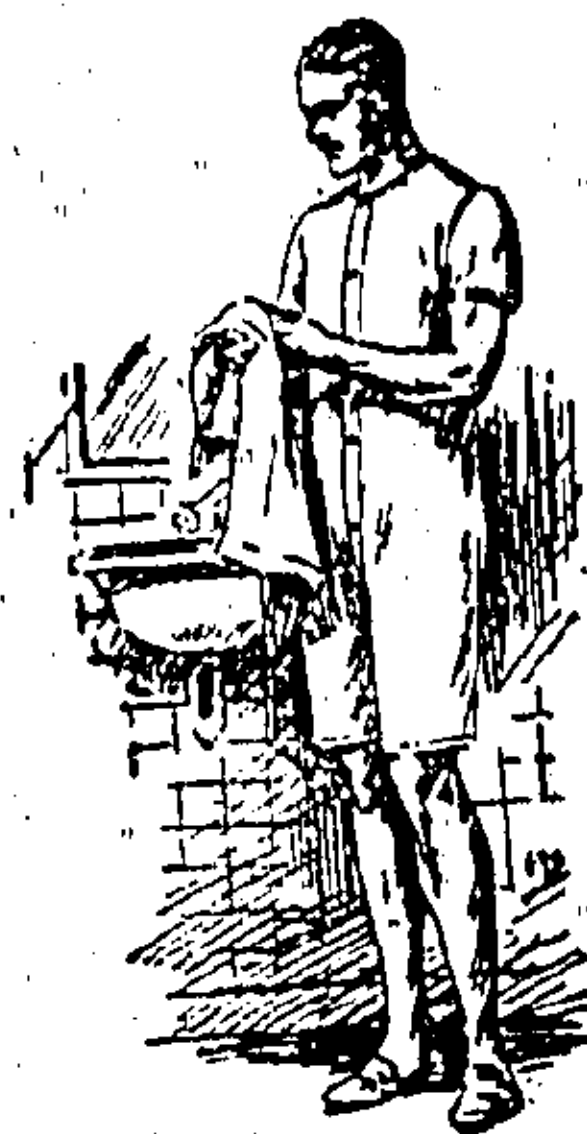
1929

Classified List of Manufacturers and Merchants in Japan, China, Straits, Etc.

Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

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GAUZE ... \$3.00 Each.
AERTEX ... \$3.75 "
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KOWLOON TONG AFFAIRS.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

MR. BRAGA'S QUERIES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga will ask a series of very interesting questions relating to the promotion and financing of the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Ltd.; the concessions made to them and the nature of the supervision exercised by the Government.

The final question asks for a Commission of Enquiry into the Kowloon Tong Scheme.

Below is the full text of Mr. Braga's questions:—

1. What are the respective dates and amounts of the premium paid for Crown land leased to the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Limited, under Clause 5 sub-sections (a), (b) and (c) of the Agreement dated October 26, 1922, between the Government and the Company?

2. Is it a fact that there is still owing by the Company to the Government a sum of \$318,480.14 as the balance of land premium?

3. In view of the fact that about one-sixth of the estimated total cost of land and building is paid by each out of the 242 subscribers to the Scheme upon his signing the Agreement with the Company, and before any actual work is commenced, what is the explanation for the large sum stated in Question 2 being still unpaid to Government in respect of land premium?

4. Has the Government knowledge of a circular letter, dated July 2, 1929, issued upon the signature of the Managing Director in which the sum of \$2,900,253.49 is stated as the sum which represents the total amount payable by the entire body of subscribers under their respective agreements in respect of all the houses embraced within the Scheme, i.e., the Kowloon Tong Estate Scheme?

5. Is it a fact that the signatory of the letter referred to in question 4 besides being the Managing Director of the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Ltd., is also the paid architect of the said Company and a director of the Hong Kong Excavation Pile Driving and Construction Co., Ltd., with which the contract for the carrying out of the scheme has been entered into by the Kowloon Tong Company?

6. Between the period when the last Managing Director left the Colony early in 1928 and the appointment of the present incumbent to the office on May 22, 1929, is it not true that no Managing Director existed, and this being the case to whom did the Government look for the fulfilment of the agreement of 1922 during that period?

7. Was the Government cognisant of the fact that for the carrying out of a scheme involving in the end a sum of nearly \$3,000,000 (irrespective of the Government share) there was registered a Company with a capital limited to a liability of only \$30,000 of which not more than \$2,000 was actually paid up?

8. Was it considered prudent to vest in a Company the right and power of absolute control of a scheme involving a few million dollars in its execution when its only visible capital was a sum of \$2,000 with shares paid up to the extent only of 10 cents each?

9. Was any and what Government supervision exercised over the Company in the carrying out of the Company's obligations towards the Government in terms of the Agreement with the Government?

10. Is it not a fact that up to December 31, 1924, the following aggregate payments had been made by individual purchasers:—

(a) In respect of Land ... \$558,925
(b) Buildings—1st Call ... \$30,000
2nd Call ... 127,500
3rd Call ... 75,400
Total ... \$81,397,125

representing 18.62 per cent., 21.27 per cent., 2.27 per cent., 2.55 per cent. respectively, of the total cost of \$2,900,253 up to date?

11. If the reply to Question 10 be in the affirmative, what reason is there for a sum of over three hundred thousand dollars for land premium remaining unpaid to the Government, when the Government had already been informed that \$558,925 had been collected from the subscribers?

12. What steps is the Government taking to recover the debt from the Company?

13. Is the Government aware of the fact that, in respect of land for which the Company contracted to pay the Government about \$2,900,000, the Company had not paid and had been for several years in receipt from the subscribers of over \$800,000?

(Continued on next column).

CRUSHED BETWEEN TRAMS.

GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH AT QUARRY BAY.

The distressing incident on June 25 last at Quarry Bay, when a Chinese girl had her head crushed between two trams, formed the subject of an inquest at Central Magistrate's Court yesterday, with Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg sitting as Coroner.

The evidence showed that the deceased was 24 years of age (not seventeen, as previously reported) and that on the afternoon of June 25 she was with a girl friend on Tram No. 39, going from Causeway Bay to Shaukiwan. She appeared to be under the impression that her amah was travelling on the lower deck; she and her friend being on the upper deck.

On reaching Quarry Bay, the girl leaned over the left side of the tram-car and shouted for her amah. There was no response and she then leaned over the right side and called for her amah again. While she was doing this, Tram No. 78 passed in the opposite direction and the deceased's head came in contact with part of the super-structure of the passing car. The impact caused her to fall back on her seat, and she was removed from Tram No. 39 dead or dying, and was eventually taken to the Mortuary where Dr. Cannon performed a post mortem examination. It was found that the girl's skull was fractured. There was no sign of any organic disease.

The motorman and conductor of the tram coming from the opposite direction did not notice the girl leaning out of tram No. 39 and as a matter of fact, were not aware of anything wrong until they had passed the tram some way. The space between the two tracks had been measured and found to be four feet four inches between the inner lines. With two cars on the tracks, the space between the super-structures was sixteen inches.

It was stated in the course of the case that there were notices on the decks of trams calling the passengers' attention to the danger of leaning over the side. These notices were in English.

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure and exonerated the Tramway Company from all blame. They added that it was desirable that notices should also appear in Chinese warning the public of the danger of leaning over the side of the cars.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA." BANDITS' AUDACITY.

SHANGHAI, July 13.

Decked out in royal robe and crown manufactured by his own family, one Wei Liu Kai, bandit leader of the Sanchang district in Hupeh Province, has proclaimed himself "Emperor of China."

The local magistrate has asked the Hankow military commander to take steps designed to bring Wei and his bandit friends back to reality.—United Press.

14. Is the Government aware that in the Circular letter referred to in Question 4 the Kowloon Tong Company has given notice to all subscribers calling for the payment of "a further Call to the extent of 10 per cent. of the amount covenanted to be paid by each and every subscriber in respect of each and every House on the Estate" which will make a total of 100 per cent. of what the subscribers covenanted to pay?

15. Has the demand for payment been made with the knowledge and consent of the Government? Did not the Company write in to the Government subsequent to 1924 sending a List of Subscribers who have fully paid up all monies in respect of their property under the scheme and calling upon the Government to issue Crown Leases for same in terms of Clause 7, sub-section (a) of the Agreement?

16. In a letter to the subscriber of House No. 111 of the Kowloon Tong Estate dated January 26, 1928, the General Manager stated:

"I can now produce the documentary evidence to the Crown Land Agent (sic) and ask that your Crown Lease be made at once. The fees therein will be \$30. If you desire the Company to secure this Lease for you, I will make sworn affidavit under the Agreement, and do so for you."

Will His Excellency the Governor kindly direct that the text of the "documentary evidence" referred to above be laid on the table of this Council?

17. Will the Government appoint a Commission of Enquiry to investigate into and report on the Kowloon Tong Scheme?

A GILBERT and SULLIVAN OPERETTA --- Complete

Each clever word and every bar of music in the little dramatic cantata, "Trial by Jury," has been recorded for Victor in this new and immensely entertaining Red Seal album. If your tastes run along instrumental lines, the famous Flonzalety Quartet—(now in the last year of their existence as an ensemble)—has recorded a lovely bit of Schumann chamber music. But that isn't half of the wonderful musical opportunities in this July list of Victor records. The best Red Seal music and the best dance entertainment are right here! You'll want to hear some of these new records. We want you to hear them. Let's get together ... soon!

Trial by Jury (Gilbert-Sullivan)
DOYLE CARTE OPERA COMPANY
Album C-4 (Nos. 9314-9317)
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Complete Text

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ROSA PONSSELLE WITH
METROPOLITAN OPERA CHORUS
No. 8125, 12-inch

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(from "Naughty Marietta")
Moonbeams (from "The Red Mill")
RICHARD CROOKS
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Etude in C Sharp Minor Piano
Etude in D Flat Major MURIEL KERR
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SADAH SHUCHARI
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Alt-Wien (Old Vienna) (from "Triakontameron") Piano
Prelude in A Minor (Debussy)
ISABELLE YALOVSKY
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Peer Gynt Suite No. 2—Part 1—Ingrid's Lament
Peer Gynt Suite No. 2—Part 2—Arabian Dance
EDGEE GOOSSENS AND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
No. 9327, 12-inch

Peer Gynt Suite No. 2—Part 3—The Return of Peer Gynt
Peer Gynt Suite No. 2—Part 4—Solvejg's Song
EDGEE GOOSSENS AND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
No. 9328, 12-inch

Don Giovanni—Madamina! (Pretty Lady)
Don Giovanni—Nella bionda egli ha l'usanza (Is a Maiden Fair and Slender)
FREDERICK CHALLAPPA
No. 1395, 10-inch

Capriccio Italian—Parts 1 and 2
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI AND PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
No. 6949, 12-inch

Capriccio Italian—Parts 3 and 4
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI AND PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
No. 6950, 12-inch

Quartet in A Minor (Schumann, Op. 41, No. 1)
FLONZALET QUARTET
Album M-51 (Nos. 1574-1577)
Automatic (Nos. 1578-1581)

I Kiss Your Hand, Madame
She's a New Kind of Old-Fashioned Girl
JACK SMITH
No. 21973, 10-inch

Blue Hawaii
On a Summer Night
JIM MILLER-CHARLES FARRELL
No. 21984, 10-inch

From Sunrise to Sunset (from Sunset 'Til Dawn)
To Be in Love (Especially with You)
JACK SMITH
No. 21987, 10-inch

If I Give Up the Saxophone (Will You Come Back to Me?)
Hello Sunshine Hello
EDDIE CANTOR
No. 21982, 10-inch

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
(Victor Distributors)
Chater Road.

ELECTRIC COMPANY PROSECUTES.

MANAGER OF CHINESE SHOP CHARGED.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistrate's Court yesterday, the manager of the Lu Wing electric goods shop was charged with receiving stolen property, namely, a quantity of electric fittings belonging to the General Electric Company.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong appeared for the General Electric Company and Mr. M. K. Lo represented the defendant.

Mr. Armstrong in applying for a remand stated that some time would be taken to check stock worth over \$100,000 and until then his clients could not say exactly how they stood. It was possible that part of the goods found in the defendant's shop had been bought from the complainants in the ordinary course of business. The only goods which came under suspicion were those which the defendant offered for sale below cost price.

In pressing for a date to be fixed Mr. M. K. Lo pointed out that the complainant had been arrested on July 10 on a definite charge, but according to the prosecution there was a possibility that the case before the court on the present charge might not be sustained. It seems, said Mr. Lo, that the prosecution were on a fishing expedition.

The case was fixed for the afternoon of July 23.

JAVANESE LABOUR.

TO GO TO PHILIPPINES.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Manila, P.I., July 9.—The evident superiority of Javanese tobacco growers has been attested to by the request of the Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas for the importation of skilled labour from Java for its tobacco plantation in the Cagayan Valley.

According to the request, which has been granted by the insular collector of customs, the Tabacalera will bring from Java 30 Javanese tobacco growers, leaving the stay of the workmen while here has been filled by the company with the bureau.—United Press.

MR. W. E. L. SHENTON'S QUESTIONS.

WIRELESS, THE VEHICULAR FERRY AND MALARIA.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, will ask:—

Will the Government inform this Council:—

(a) As to what steps are being taken to establish an effective broadcasting system in this Colony?

(b) What will be the effective range of such system when the Government's contemplated scheme is completed?

(c) When is it anticipated that such scheme will be in full operation?

Mr. Shenton will also ask:—

Is the Government in a position to inform this Council whether there is a possibility of arrangements being made in the near future for a vehicular ferry across the Harbour?

What steps have been taken during the current year with the object of bringing into operation an effective system for dealing with malaria in this Colony?

CHINESE DIRECTOR CHARGED.

DEFALCATION OF BOOKS ALLEGED.

Wong Che-on, formerly a director and secretary-treasurer of the Kwong Ah Company of No. 6 Wing Lok Street, was charged at Central Magistrate's Court before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, with falsifying the books of the Company, the defalcations amounting to \$18,951.

In outlining the case for the prosecution Mr. D. L. Strellett stated that the defendant had been in sole charge of the cash and receipt books of the firm, which was engaged in import and export business and banking. The firm had a branch in Tahiti and on the resignation of one of the officials of the company in Hong Kong, a member of the branch in Tahiti was sent out. This man before taking over from the official who had resigned, ordered an investigation into the company's accounts, as a result of which the alleged defalcations by defendant came to light. (Continued at foot of next column).

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

\$20,000 SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

At to-day's meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council supplementary estimates to a total of \$20,400 will be presented. Among the items is \$1,500 to provide an extra storey to a cook-house which is very old, dilapidated, too small, ill ventilated and has urinals on each side. It cannot be satisfactorily remodelled and it is therefore proposed to demolish it and construct a new cookhouse with quarters over. The cost will be increased by \$1,500 and a supplementary vote for this amount is requested. The above is to be met from savings under Sai Ying Pun New Market.

The Public Works Department asks for \$1,500 for the purchase of six typewriters for W/T. Office.

Provision is made in this year's estimates for six short wave receivers and they have been ordered from England. It will be necessary to obtain six typewriters for use in conjunction with the receivers as one machine is required to cope with the traffic of each import W/T service such as Canton, Swatow, Manila, etc., or for each group of small services (i.e., Yunnanfu, Siam, British North Borneo, Taihoku).

The Education Department needs \$8,400 for equipment of King's College. This is a re-vote.

This equipment was provided for in 1928 estimates head 28, sub-head 20, Equipment.

Owing to late delivery of equipment \$8,668.44 of sub-head 29 of last year's estimate was unspent. A re-vote of \$8,300 is now needed as the equipment has arrived.

A sum of \$12,000 is asked as personal emoluments for the Assistant to Attorney-General. The office of Assistant to the Attorney-General is normally held by a cadet officer (barrister) and the pay is charged to Head 2, Cadet Service. There is no cadet officer available for this office at present, and provision has been made by the temporary appointment of a practising barrister at \$1,000 per month.

Defendant disappeared on May 18, but was arrested in Hong Kong at the beginning of this month when he arrived in the Colony from Singapore on the s.s. Porthos.

The hearing was adjourned for a week. Mr. D. L. Strellett, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist is for the defendant.

CANTON CEMENT FACTORY.**A NEW SITE CHOSEN.****MORE CONVENIENT AND SAFER.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, July 17. Acting on the recommendation of the Department of Reconstruction the Provincial Government has decided to abandon the proposed site in Ying Tak district for their cement factory, in favour of Tsai Tsoun in the western part of the city.

Ying Tak, although quite favourably placed for raw materials, has been found too far from Canton—the chief source of the necessary labour—and inconveniently situated for transporting coal and the finished product. There are also two other grave disadvantages to Ying Tak: it is in a lonely place notoriously infested with bandits and it is a natural strategic point on the North River upon which armies generally seem to converge. In the event of war in Kwangtung it would stand every chance of being turned into a temporary fort and heavily bombarded. As it is more important for the factory to figure in the economic than in the military history of Kwangtung this has been a deciding factor in the decision to build in a more prosaic spot.

The actual site chosen is Lion's Hill Ridge and work has already been started there. Graves are being removed, and the whole place levelled down. The owners of each grave are given \$7 compensation, or if the grave consisted only of an urn \$3 is given. The Government has decided that if these graves are not removed by a certain date it will remove them itself without any regard to the owners.

FINANCE AND PROSPECTS.

Mr. Wong Shao Tsang is the chief engineer in charge and Mr. H. Hardvender is the engineer supervisor. The latter was recommended to the Provincial Government by the F. L. Smith Company of Copenhagen which was given the contract for the factory.

The enterprise is to cost \$2,000,000 Hong Kong currency and will, the Government hope, be ready early in 1931. All the necessary money has been loaned by the Central Bank of China in Canton, a contract having been signed by the Central Bank, the Provincial Treasury and the Department of Reconstruction to the effect that the money is to be paid back from the Treasury in instalments of \$100,000 a month, beginning in July. The payment will continue until all the loan has been repaid.

Machinery for the factory is being imported from Copenhagen, and the first lot is expected in Canton next month. The output of the factory will be about 1,500 barrels of cement per day.

At present practically all the cement used in Canton is imported from abroad. The Kwangtung Cement Factory in Honan supplies a limited amount, but it has been closed for repairs and it is not known when it will reopen.

CANTON KITE-FLIERS. DODGING THE "COPS"

CANTON, July 16. Canton kite-fliers are learning the Chinese equivalent of "Cheese it—the cops!" Because a multitude of kites and kite-strings was playing havoc with important military telephone lines, the Bureau of Public Safety sent an order to all police stations to take steps toward suppressing kite flying as detrimental to public welfare.—United Press.

BLOOD AND IRON IN CANTON.

"Blood and Iron" is the name of Canton's latest secret society. That term, perhaps flatters, for, according to the police, the association is one of robbers and cut-throats, organised for the purposes of violent crime. Recruits are said to be rolling in and while a number are armed with revolvers, most carry swords, hatchets and other improvised weapons. The police know what is going on and if there is trouble the perpetrators are likely to find that two can play the game of "blood and iron."

CANTON'S MILITARY FORCES.

(NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.)

CANTON, July 16. The Headquarters of the Eighth Army Route at Canton will be abolished next month and the disbandment and reorganization of all forces in Kwangtung will also start about that time.

According to the plans laid down by the Central Government, the total strength of the Kwangtung Army will be three divisions and one independent brigade.

THE WATER SHORTAGE.**FURTHER STATEMENTS EXPECTED.**

We understand that another official statement will be made, either at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council or in the near future regarding the Government's plans for supplying the Colony with water and the expense that the various practicable proposals will involve.

A review of the amount already spent is also expected.

SIR H. POLLOCK'S RESOLUTIONS.

At to-day's Legislative Council meeting the Hon. Sir Henry E. Pollock, Kt., K.C., pursuant to notice, will move the following:

That, in the opinion of this Council, it is imperative in the interests of this Colony, that all the permanent measures to increase the water supply, which are referred to in the report of Mr. R. M. Henderson, dated the 30th February, 1928 (other than those which have already been completed) be proceeded with and completed as soon as possible.

ISLAND GAINS 7 M.G.

No rain fell during the 24 hours ended 7 a.m. yesterday (Wednesday), but water continued to flow into the reservoirs.

The gains during the period were: 7 million gallons in Hong Kong, bringing the total storage to 335 million (exclusive of service reservoirs); 6 million gallons in Kowloon, bringing the total storage to 220 million.

KOWLOON WATER SUPPLY.

A Public Works Department notification signed by the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, C.B.E., intimates that starting from yesterday a constant supply of water will be given to street fountains in all the Kowloon districts.

Contractors' building supplies will be reconnected on application. Mr. A. B. Purves, the P.W.D. Water Engineer, informed our representative that the estimated consumption in Kowloon on 12-hour supply is 30 million gallons per week, excluding supplies transported to Hong Kong.

The estimated consumption on full supply is under 30 million gallons per week.

Consumption varies with the weather; on rainy days less reservoir water would be used than on hot sunny days and again on cold days less water would be used than on a hot day.

The flow into the reservoirs is expected to continue for some time, though the quantities would, of course, gradually decrease.

WATER CONTROL OFFICE.**13,000 TONS IMPORTED LAST WEEK.**

The amount of water brought into Hong Kong by ships in transit for the week ending July 14 was 13,484 tons equivalent to 3,020,000 gallons, all of which was placed in brick and steel tanks along the Praya Wall.

The tanks on Connaught Road Central from No. 7 at Cleverly Street to the iron tank at Douglas Wharf have all been coupled from the wharf to a pumping main to enable the Fu Kwang to pump whilst lying alongside into each or all of these tanks.

A pumping unit has been installed on the Praya East near No. 12 tank to enable all tanks in the vicinity to be filled direct with this power.

The tug Perla under charter by the Water Control Office has been installed with a pump which will greatly increase the means of emptying lighters when she is not being used as a tow-boat.

All tanks from No. 1 at Davis Street to Western Market iron tanks were handed over to Mr. Purves, P.W.D., on Monday last, the 16th instant, whilst the Water Control Office has charge of all remaining tanks from Cleverly Street to Douglas Wharf and those on the Praya East.

Local Supplies.

A visit was paid to Tai Shui Hang, police launch supply, and work was completed here on Tuesday, although the supply has been in use since last Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Excellent progress has been made with Sham Ching, Rutonjee supply, and an early completion is expected. A preliminary survey was made last Sunday with regard to the Sham Ching supply, and it is hoped that a report will be ready shortly.

(Continued on next Column.)

JUNK OWNERSHIP TANGLE.**CLAIMANT'S IDENTITY DISPUTED.****TWO CHAU YAU'S.**

A case with several puzzling features, which raised occasional smiles in the Summary Court, came for hearing before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) yesterday.

The point at issue was whether a man named Chau Ho was the owner or charterer of a junk, which was the bone of contention. Three writs by separate creditors were brought against this man, who did not appear in Court, and judgment was entered for them for a total sum of \$1,450.07. The junk was then seized to satisfy the debts, but subsequently a man named Chau Yau, who claimed to be the rightful owner of the junk, took out an interpleader summons which gave rise to the present action.

Mr. J. T. Prior represented the claimant, Chau Yau, and Mr. J. M. d'Almeida Remedios appeared for a judgment creditor.

The claimant stated in evidence that he bought the junk in Canton from one Chau Ping Kan for \$4,250 Canton currency. He brought the junk to Hong Kong and registered the change of ownership. Chau Ho, who was claimant's cousin, took over the management of the junk on the understanding that he should pay \$30 monthly out of the profits as charter fee to the claimant.

A suggestion that claimant had been asked by the judgment creditor to represent himself as Chau Yau was denied by him.

Defence Alleges a Conspiracy.

Outlining the defence, Mr. Remedios said the name Chau Yau on the junk licence was the name of Chau Ho's son and not the claimant. Chau Ho was known as Chau Ping Kan, and he had been in difficulties in Canton and his junk was seized by pickets. It was eventually released and he brought it to Hong Kong where the name was changed from Chau Ping Kan to Chau Yau, his son.

Mr. Remedios contended that the claimant was not the real Chau Yau, but had been induced to represent himself as such in order to gain possession of the junk and evade debts incurred in Macao and Hong Kong.

After evidence had been called, solicitors for both sides addressed the Court. The absence of Chau Ho, who could have solved the tangle, was commented upon. Mr. Prior said he understood that the man was in Hong Kong and he would endeavour to bring him to Court by issuing a subpoena. Mr. Remedios replied that in that case he should be allowed to bring forward the real Chau Yau "and the rest of the family."

His Lordship pointed out that the Court officer who seized the junk was absent on duty. It was necessary that some points should be cleared up by this officer. The case was accordingly adjourned until 11 a.m. to-day.

The Douglas Steamship Company with their three boats bringing water from Foochow and the river steamers Paul Beau and Charles Hardouin from Wangmoon who moor each evening at the Po Tak Wharf are still bringing supplies which are delivered direct to the tanks without charge to the Colony. As already announced no more water is being brought from Japan and Shanghai, etc.

DRAINAGE OFFICE.**NULLAH SUPPLIES.**

Two supply stations, namely, those in Wellington Street and at Victoria Nullah near Arsenal Street, have been handed over to the Sanitary Department, and are now in operation. Chlorination is being effected by a special staff. The third installation, in Tai Hang Village, will be handed over almost immediately. Meanwhile the construction of the chlorinating tanks for other stations proceeds apace.

Well Supplies.

Levels were taken in connection with the Happy Valley scheme, and the positions of the tanks were marked on the slope of Morrison Hill. The advent of the rain led to a postponement of actual construction work, but it has now been decided that operations are to proceed without further delay.

Miscellaneous.

As the water problem in Kowloon is now less acute, the head of the Sanitary Department is considering the use of certain emergency drinking supplies for house cleaning and similar purposes. Water cart stand pipes may be erected within the boundaries of the Home Affairs Department, in connection with the well at the South China Knitting Factory.

CORRESPONDENCE.**JUVENILE LABOUR IN HONG KONG.**

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—It must have come as an unpleasant shock to most of us to learn that young girls of fifteen upwards are allowed by the laws of this British Colony to work on a night shift of 10½ hours in local factories. One can excuse a water shortage due to unprecedented drought, one can make allowances for "grave negligence" (the special jury's finding) at the Treasury, but the deliberate permission of sweated child labour is a bit too much to swallow. It is needless and could easily be stopped, as it was stopped in England, where the exploitation of infant industrial labour was once defended by respectable people of all sorts. No doubt many excuses could be found for it here, notably that it goes on all over China. So does brigandage and forms of "squeeze" which Hong Kong has outgrown, but a stiffer factory code is needed even if someone has to go without a fourth motor-car or a fifth concubine. Here, is an admirable cause, for those who have the welfare of the Chinese at heart.—Yours, etc., R. B.

Hong Kong, July 17.

THE NEW WATER REGULATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—In order to save consumption a measure is to be introduced at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council whereby water supplied by meter is to be charged at so much for every gallon used and the usual free allowance abolished. This appears to be the best method of enforcing economy in the use of water, and will I am sure have the entire support of the general public. I presume the Government will, when introducing this regulation, enlighten the public by stating what it proposes to do with the increase in revenue from this source, and I venture to put forward the following suggestions in regard to its use:—

1.—The water revenue to be set aside solely for the purpose of improving the Colony's water supply.

2.—A loan should now be made on the security thereof, to carry out the above.

3.—The regulation to continue until such time that enables the Government to build reservoirs that would hold water sufficient as to make a repetition of the present shortage of water impossible.—Yours, etc., H. CHAN.

Hong Kong, July 17.

A CYNIC'S "KICK."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—From the general tone of his letter I take it that "Fed-up" is comparatively new to this little town, and if this is so, I very much fear that if he decides to stay for any length of time he will find that not only the Recreation Grounds Committee but also other public bodies are very much asleep. What we want is lots more pep about everything, and if the people concerned had shown a little enterprise from the start, we would not now be facing such a serious water shortage.

People from other parts of the world think a lot of our Colony until they have a taste of the real Hong Kong, then —

If this place is going to remain the "Gem of the Orient," we shall have to buck our ideas up considerably.—Yours, etc., OLO HAN.

Hong Kong, July 17.

JACKDAWS OF MACAO.**BISHOP'S RINGS STOLEN.**

Last Saturday a number of thieves broke into the palace at Penha of the Bishop of Macao (the Right Reverend D. J. da Costa Nunes) and stole two rings, one of gold and the other of platinum, which formed part of the episcopal regalia.

The Bishop's rings were reported to the police, who succeeded in finding both rings, but no report of any arrest has reached us.

NATHAN ROAD CLUB RAIDED.**WERE THEY GAMBLING?****KOWLOON MAGISTRATE THINKS NOT.**

The case against the three Chinese members of a Club at No. 341, Nathan Road (Mohsin Buildings), ground floor, for taking part in an unlawful game of Ta Kai was continued before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The first defendant was also charged with keeping a common gaming house.

The defendants were arrested with eight others during a police raid under the direction of Detective Sergeant Fitches last Friday night. They were brought before the Magistrate on Saturday but eight failed to show up, and their bail of \$10 was estreated. The three defendants were now represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

The Raid Described.

Sergeant Fitches in evidence, said that the raid took place at 10.30 p.m. on July 5. The entrance to the Club was in the side street, and following the usual raiding procedure two detectives were sent inside. Witness followed, a few seconds later with other detectives. As soon as witness entered the room there was a stampede, but one of the detectives blocked the exit. The defendants and others were sitting round a table in the front room, and after all the effects on the table had been gathered up, the people in the room were arrested.

They asked if they need be handcuffed, and by arrangement were taken to the Police Station in a motor-car. A sum of \$11.20 on the table was collected by the police.

Finger Prints Taken.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, witness said that when he entered the first defendant got up, walked away from the table and sat down on a chair.

Mr. Lo asked if it was customary to take finger prints of persons arrested for gambling. Witness replied that in the case of gaming house keepers this was done as they might have a previous conviction.

Mr. Lo: Did the first defendant protest about his finger prints being taken?

Witness replied that he could not say as he was not present when it was done. As a matter of fact he was not aware that the defendants' finger prints had been taken.

Referring to the stampede, witness said that he did not think a stampede had taken place prior to his arrival because when he walked into the room he saw the detectives standing round the table with the other defendants. They had evidently been taken for members of the Club. Witness also remarked that the two detectives were sent in first to find out who was the actual keeper of the gaming house and the commission agent.

The Chinese detective who formed the raiders' advance party said in evidence that he saw the third defendant throw a number of dice into a bowl and win the "trick." Another man then passed him some money and he saw the first defendant ask the third defendant for commission. The third defendant handed him 20 cents which the first defendant put in a purse.

Marked His Man.

Continuing, witness said that half a minute later Sergeant Fitches and the other detectives came into the room and the first defendant and others made to get away from the table. Witness was standing behind the first defendant and placed his hands on the latter's shoulders ordering him to remain seated. The things on the table were collected and the men in the room arrested.

Another detective said he could not say that he actually saw the second and third defendants gambling. Their was money in front of where they stood but that was all.

No Banker, No Gambling.

Reviewing the evidence his Worship remarked that he was not satisfied that there was a banker in the game, nor had the second or third defendant been taking part in the alleged gambling game. The alleged commission agent—the first defendant—was not seen by anyone except the first detective to receive the money from the third defendant.

Mr. Lo, in his submission, said that it was a Social Club, and that the defendants were merely playing with the dice in a game of skill and that no money transactions took place whatever.

His Worship then ordered all the defendants and ordered money and articles seized from the Club to be returned.

POWELLS

10, Ice House Street.

**IT IS BOUND TO RAIN AGAIN!**

Be prepared by purchasing to-morrow one of our reliable waterproofs—they will keep dry in all weathers.

Whether your taste is for a light-weight raincoat such as our "Rainguard" or for the "Barberry" or "Peltinain" styles, they are in stock in your size and colouring.

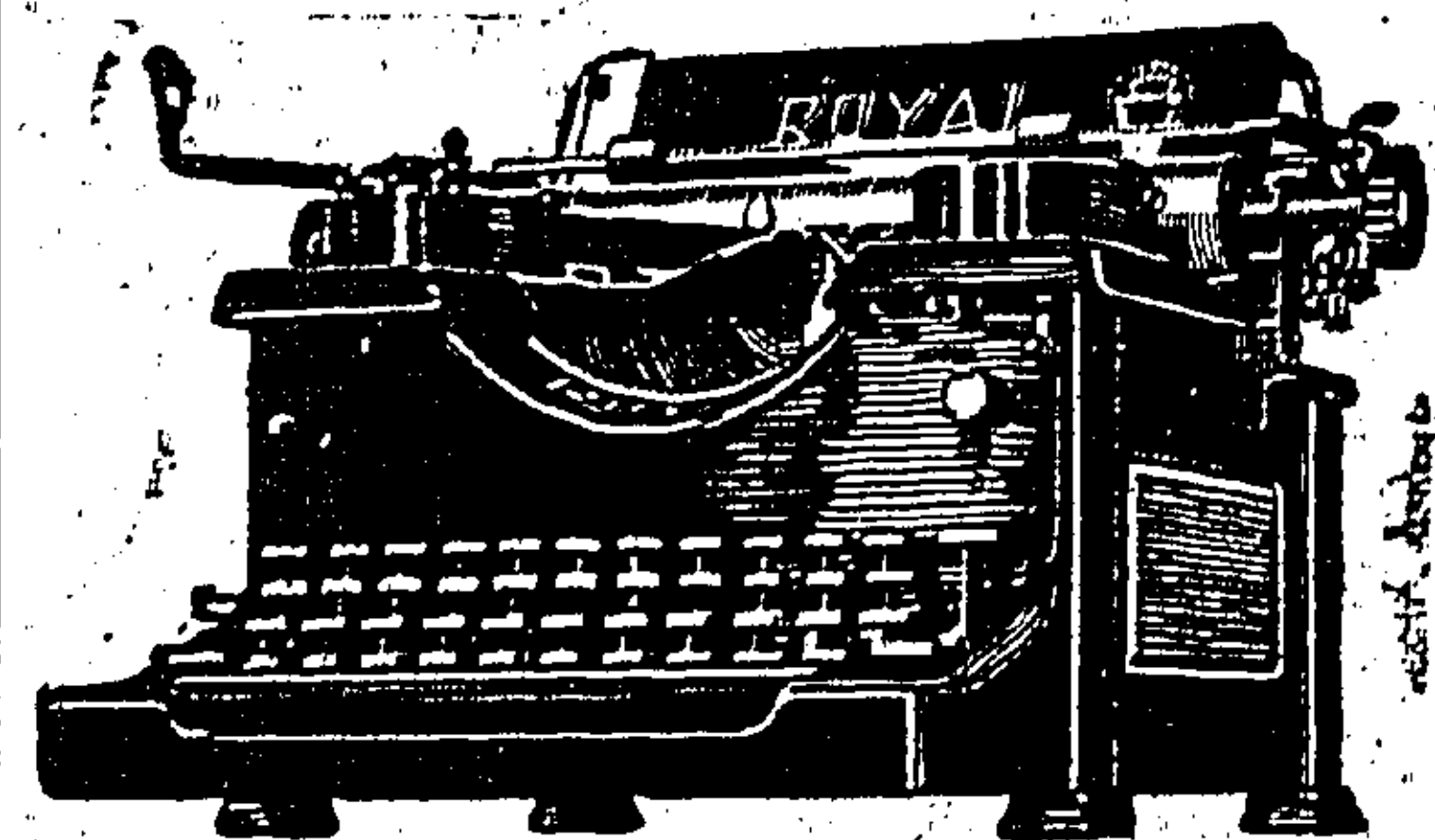
"RAINGUARD" WATERPROOFS ... \$13.50
COTTON GABERDINES ... \$38.50
WOOL ... From \$42.50

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**BAND OF H.M. GRENADIER GUARDS**

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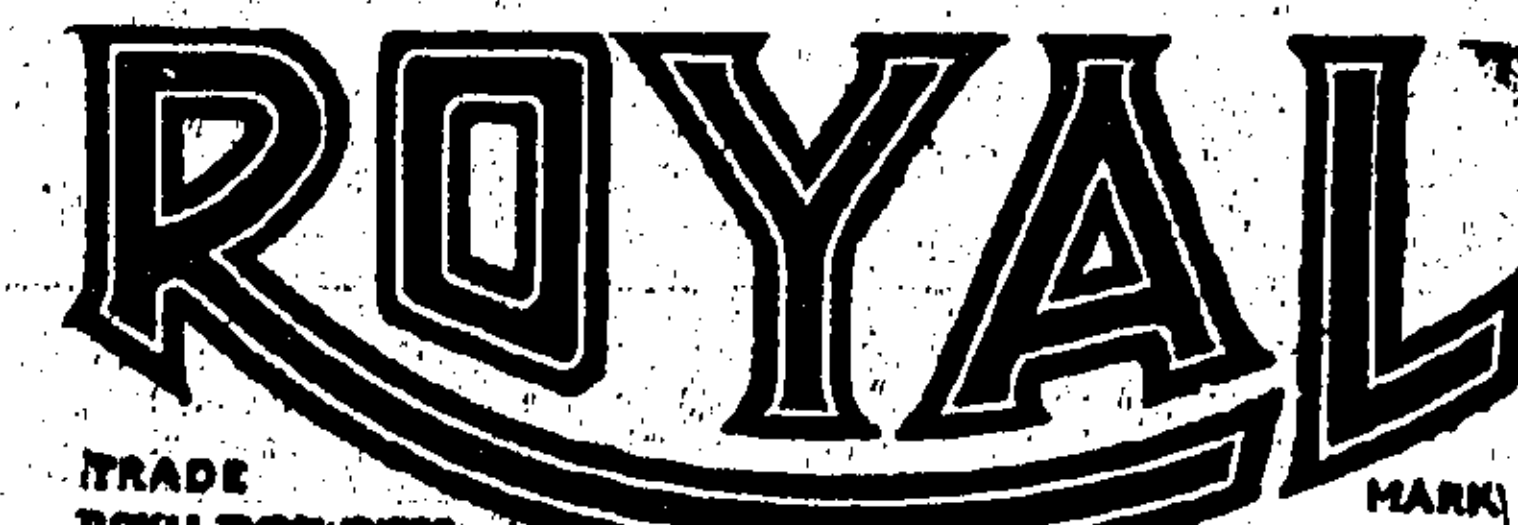
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Remember these facts when you need typewriters, and compare Royal work. It's the work that counts—and at the Keyboard you learn the truth



LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER SUPPLY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Commencing on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 17th JULY, A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER will be given in All Districts. Contractors' Building Supplies will be Reconnected on Application.

HAROLD T. OREASY,
Water Authority.
Public Works Dept.,
Hong Kong, 17th July, 1929. [8134]

RE DR. F. PIERCE GROVE, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the above named Deceased are requested to send the Particulars thereof as soon as possible to the Undersigned.

HASTINGS, DENNY & BOWLEY,
8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Executors.
[8123]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, 11 O'CLOCK A.M. on the 18th JULY, 1929.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

A. S. HERBERT,
Major R.A.P.C.,
Treasury Chest Officer,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hong Kong. [8122]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1929, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 2nd AUGUST on which Date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, 3, CANTON ROAD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED From SATURDAY, the 20th JULY, to THURSDAY, the 1st AUGUST (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 16th July, 1929. [8118]

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE Directors of the above Company will recommend, at the forthcoming ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, Payment of A FINAL DIVIDEND of 12 Pence Per Share and A BONUS of 6 Pence Per Share on account for the Year ended MARCH 31st, 1929, Payable to Shareholders on the SINGAPORE REGISTER on AUGUST 10th, 1929.

The SINGAPORE SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER will be CLOSED From JULY 27th to AUGUST 10th inclusive. [8106]

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

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condition...

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE ORIENTAL COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE SHARE REGISTER will be RE-OPENED From 12th to 27th JULY inclusive. On the latter Date the REGISTER will be FINALLY CLOSED.

F. N. MATTHEWS, F.C.A.,
B. MONTEITH WEBB, Liquidators.
Room 344-B, Samsom House,
Shanghai, 12th July, 1929. [8116]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS.

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION IN ONE LOT

on

TUESDAY,

THE 23rd DAY OF JULY, 1929,

at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

at THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,

VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

The premises known as Nos. 22 and 24 LYNDEBURST TERRACE comprising two four storied Chinese shops and dwellings situate in the centre of the City on the piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF IN LAND LOT No. 201 having an Area of 1276 square feet or thereabouts. The premises are situate on the South side of the ground floor only of No. 22 Lyndehurst Terrace consists of an entrance to a Private Lane about 3 ft. 5" wide known as TUN WOH LANE through which there is a right of way. The Annual Crown Rent payable in respect of the premises is \$10, and the premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 22nd JANUARY, 1844.

Further Information and Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from:

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNY & BOWLEY,
Vendors' Solicitors,
8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers. [8101]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.10 p.m., stated:—

A weak anticyclone is situated over S. Japan and in the Pacific to the eastward. The depression remains over Tongking.

The typhoon is situated to the east of the Baitang Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.

Local Forecast:—E. to N. winds, moderate, fine generally.
Manila, July 17, 10.30 a.m.—Typhoon in about 125deg. Long. E. and 18deg. Lat. N., moving N.
3.30 p.m.—Typhoon in about 125deg. Long. E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving N.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 18, 1929.

ECONOMISING WATER AND EXPENSE.

This afternoon the Legislative Council will be asked to approve regulations for tightening up control of water supplies. The object of these measures is to reduce consumption—first by increasing the cost of water supplied, and second by greatly increasing the existing penalties for wasting or polluting water. That there is an enormous amount of water wasted daily is obvious. Such waste is rarely wilful, but generally the result of want of thought, and any measures designed to remind, careless persons of their duty to the community should meet with general approval. It is a failing of human nature not to appreciate fully that which costs nothing, and while it is not strictly accurate to say that water is supplied free to anyone, it is the fact that comparatively few realise that the supply has to be paid for, and that every resident in the Colony contributes to the cost, directly or indirectly. The increased meter charges—and possibly a more general adoption of the meter system of supply—is calculated to have the effect of emphasising the necessity for economy in the drawing of water. Much heavier penalties for the serious offences of wilfully wasting or polluting water will bring home to the dullest mind the fact that such acts against the community cannot be tolerated. So far, so good—but what of the more urgent question of distributing water to the community?

The welcome fall of rain during the last ten days has considerably altered the position, and though we agree that it is still absolutely necessary not to waste water, we feel the time has come when the mass of the community may look forward to the operation of the third stage of the restriction, namely, a twelve-hour supply daily through the street fountains. Were it not for the hardships which the poorer section of the community suffer as a result of the present system of supply, this suggestion might be regarded as untimely, but the expressed view of His Excellency the Governor as being "most anxious to do whatever he could in order to alleviate the suffering of the people" prompts us to advocate a better supply to those whose houses are not fitted with meters. The recent rains have added a volume of water to our reservoirs which could be put to very good use if properly applied, and the time seems appropriate for putting into operation the proposal submitted at the recent public meeting of the *kaijongs* at the Tung Wah Hospital. At that meeting, it will be recalled, a resolution was adopted asking the Government to take early steps with a view to supplying water through the street fountains for twelve hours a day. The view was expressed officially at the meeting, that good though the scheme was for a short direct house supply every day, the expenditure involved was too great, and further, that the scheme could not be immediately put into operation, due to the necessity for first arranging for a fleet of tankers to keep up a constant supply to the Tytam pumping-station, and of constructing the necessary berths and laying pipes to the pumping-station. Even if this scheme were approved by the Government, it was stated that no relief could be expected for several months, possibly three or four. The need for a better supply, however, was immediate, and the direct-to-house system was, therefore, discarded in favour of the cumbersome but less complicated street fountain supply.

All that was asked for at the *kaijong* meeting was longer hours of supply, and in view of the recent heavy rains, we consider that demand can now be met. The Hon. Dr. R. H. KOTWALL declared that the Government had not shelved the problem of giving a direct supply for a few hours, but was still investigating the best method at the smallest cost, adding, that the Water Authority was aiming at reverting to the third stage of the restriction. The *kaijong* meeting arrived at the decision to ask for a twelve-hour street fountain supply in the belief that the Government was willing to do what it possibly could to alleviate hardship, but that the matter of finance and the question of time was against the proposal. The recent rains must have resulted in a large saving of money which would otherwise have been spent in procuring water. To accede to the request for a twelve-hour supply through the street fountains the Government would have had to spend, according to Dr. KOTWALL, some \$500,000 to \$600,000 per month or even more, but certainly not less. Therefore, if it had been the Government's intention to spend that sum rather than see the community go through the hot season with a restricted supply, then it can now proceed with the project without further delay, and not a cent of the \$500,000 or \$600,000 that would have had to be spent if the rain had not come now be expended. With the advent of the cooler months, restrictions could be again made more stringent, if necessary. The rain has now given the Colony what the community particularly desired and had hoped to acquire by patient argument and peaceful petition. Will the Government allow the people to have it?

We refer once again to the speech of the Hon. Dr. KOTWALL for details as to the possibility of an immediate release to the street fountains. It was stated by that gentleman at the public meeting referred to that for a direct house supply even for a few hours, more water would be consumed than by the twelve-hour street fountain supply. Some six million gallons of water would be used every day to carry out the former scheme, and it is, therefore, to be assumed that much less will be required for a street fountain supply for twelve hours. We have the statement of Mr. PURVES that such a scheme would require 4.1 million gallons through the mains, in other words, from the reservoirs. The recent heavy rains have benefitted all the reservoirs on the Island to an extent far in excess of the most expensive and elaborate plan which the Government could have put into operation. We are now in a position to carry on a restricted supply—even if no more rain should fall for the next few months—until the end of December. To assume that no more rain will fall is surely too pessimistic a view to take, seeing that the Colony has not had a single typhoon this year. The latest official figures show that the water in storage is almost four hundred million gallons, and at the rate of 4.1 million gallons per day—the figure quoted by Mr. PURVES for the third stage of the restriction—we could depend on the present supply until November if the third stage were introduced at once.

We do not advocate a policy whereby restrictions should be relaxed until we are face to face with a water famine, but do most strongly urge that the Government should meet the wishes of the public and institute the desired third stage of restriction, even if it means resorting to further restriction later on. The oft-expressed sympathy of those who hold administrative office is being put to a test of sincerity, and we hope the community—especially that section which was represented at the *kaijong* meeting—will have no cause to be disappointed at the result of that test. The meeting was held to give an expression of public opinion and had the official sanction of the Government, whose representatives were present. Is the resolution passed at that meeting to be ignored, now that we have so fortunately come by several hundred million gallons of water? If so, to what purpose was the meeting held, and what chance would there have been of carrying out the resolution passed if the rain had not come? The leaders of the Chinese community who convened the meeting cheerfully announced that at the first *kaijong* meeting certain requests were made to the Government, and all were granted. Is the second *kaijong* meeting, which had the distinction of official recognition, to be a wasted effort?

The impracticability of pumping water through the Tytam pumping-station was explained as being mainly due to two factors—extreme costliness, and a race against time. As to the former, the water supply in our reservoirs has been increased by nearly three hundred million gallons without a cent being spent. As to the latter, any work which the Government might have intended to put in hand as a "rush" (and therefore costly) job can now be spread over two months, in which time the necessary arrangements for raising water to the Tytam pumping-station should be completed. At the end of two months, with relaxed restrictions, be it noted, the storage in the reservoirs will still be very much better than it was before the recent rains, and with ample means at hand of replenishing daily depletion, the water situation should be much better. There is yet another point in favour of immediate action. The quantity of water now being pumped into the tanks on the waterfront can be considerably reduced, and the consequent saving of what is to-day a "current expenditure" might well be used later on the bigger and certainly better scheme of distributing water through the Tytam pumping-station. We have the assurance of the Director of Public Works that the harbour pipeline to connect Hong Kong with the Shing Mun scheme will be completed by the end of the year, and therefore, unless there are other reasons of which the public are ignorant, the continuance of the present restrictions, with their attendant hardships, does not appear to be necessary. A twelve-hour street fountain supply means better facilities to innumerable hardworking members of the community in the matter of procuring water, and that only in the case of very ignorant people is there any deliberate waste. Meter holders will now have to pay for their water at increased rates, so that any wastage on their part is also under check. The public put forward their ideas to the Government; an unexpected rainfall has rendered their request possible. What is the Government's answer? So far, merely the stereotyped assertion that "no relaxation of restrictions is possible." That is an attitude supposed to be sympathetic, but it is not very helpful.

News and Views.

One Chinese case of puerperal fever was reported on Tuesday.

A well dressed young Chinese lady was attacked by a footpad at Shamshuipo on Wednesday night and robbed of earrings valued at \$25.

The celebration marking the completion of a branch of the Uyene Academy for Music at Kanda, Tokyo, was attended by 1,000 notables. Among those present were Prince and Princess Chichibu, younger brother of the Emperor, and Princesses Asaka and Nashimoto.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council a Bill will be introduced to extend for a further period the powers granted by the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, to the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, to make, issue, and circulate notes in the Colony. Under the present ordinance on August 13 this year and the measure extends the said power to July 12, 1932.

Over twenty-one million dollars was spent last year by the Rockefeller Foundation for medical and general health work of both a practical and experimental nature, according to a review of the organization's activities, the first instalment of which was published recently. A gift of over twelve million dollars for medical education in China accounts for more than half the total amount, the balance being distributed over twenty nations. Of the accomplishments, contributions to eighteen medical schools in fourteen countries, assistance to 17 hospitals in China, and to 21 national Government fights against diseases and contributions to 33 county health bodies in the Mississippi Flood area head the list.

Miss Chiyoko Katayama, daughter of Son Katayama, the well-known Socialist leader now in Moscow, will shortly leave Tokyo for Moscow to meet her father for the first time in twenty-one years. Miss Katayama has already obtained her passport from the Foreign Office. Her father, who is widely known abroad, particularly in Russia and the United States, has been in exile for more than twenty years, and there is still no hope of his being allowed to return to Japan by the Japanese Government. Mrs. Katayama, who is using her maiden name of Kiyoko Hara, is a teacher of Japanese ten ceremonies. In a small house near Tokyo she is living with her daughter, who leaves for Moscow shortly. Miss Chiyoko is the second daughter of the noted Japanese Socialist, graduated from the Aoyama Girls' Mission School, and has been assisting her mother in giving lessons.

The "Notorious Lie" Again.

We have received another letter from our Chinese friend who visited Shanghai thirteen years ago, and believes he saw there a public notice which the Shanghai Municipal Council categorically denies ever existed. Our correspondent is not convinced by Mr. Key's letter or by the evidence quoted, and he again declares positively that he saw in Shanghai the notice "Chinese dogs not admitted." We fear there is nothing to be gained by pursuing this controversy. Our correspondent's conviction is so strong that nothing will alter it. Thousands of people are quite positive that they saw "the angels of Mons," and nothing will convince them to the contrary—not even the confession of the smart journalist who wrote the original story, and frankly admitted it was made out of whole cloth. Even Mr. Winston Churchill was convinced he heard Big Ben strike eleven on Armistice Day—yet the fact was that the chimes were silent. Our Chinese correspondent, who signs himself "Truthseeker," complains "that there is always a foreign element in China who make it their policy to wilfully misrepresent the Chinese." We agree, with regret, and so do we regret that some Chinese always make it a policy to misrepresent the foreigner. We have no patience or sympathy with either form of mendacity.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The four lions—emblems of Britain's mighty prestige—that crouch at each corner of the fountain (which never plays) at the City Hall are objects of great interest to the Chinese generally, but it would appear that at last familiarity is breeding contempt. On a recent Band day on the Parade Ground I noticed that on the back of each lion a group of coolies had taken up their perch from which to view the musicians and the promenade, and one of their number was causing much merriment among the crowd by filling up a lion's open mouth with banana skins and other garbage collected from the gutter. Impudent and ridiculous as this was, the moral is that the lion showed a lordly tolerance thereto.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 18, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The latest reports from Peking in reference to Senor Moreno's negotiations anent the proposed trans-Pacific telegraph cable were of a rather hopeful character, and there can be little doubt that were the necessary capital forthcoming all other difficulties would speedily be overcome.

We have already expressed our opinion as to the benefits which would be conferred on the world by the laying of such a cable as is proposed, completing as it would the circle of telegraphic communication round the globe, but it must be confessed that it is very difficult to conceive where the messages would come from to make it a paying concern from a commercial point of view. That the cable will be laid sometime there can be little doubt, but we are inclined to think that it will not be for very many years. There will have to be a great extension of foreign commerce with China and Japan ere the work is seriously in a position to carry it through.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 18, 1879.

MURDER IN WANCHAI

CAPT. SEATON'S WIFE KILLED.

GANG'S BRUTAL WORK.

A brutal murder by a gang bent on robbery was perpetrated yesterday evening at 11, Landale Street, Wanchai (1st floor), the residence of Captain Seaton, a well-known merchant service veteran. The victim is Captain Seaton's wife, a Chinese lady of about fifty years of age.

According to statements made by those who lived near the scene, Captain Seaton and his wife lived by themselves, the only other occupant of the flat being a small girl of eight whom Captain Seaton rescued some years ago in the course of one of his trips along the China Coast.

Last night at about 7.40 p.m. Captain Seaton left his house and the little girl also went out. Captain Seaton returned just before eight o'clock to find his house surrounded by a large crowd of curious onlookers. He went upstairs and saw his wife lying dead in a pool of blood on the landing.

It appears that three men had managed to force the door of the house and gain entrance. Their purpose obviously was robbery but apparently Mrs. Seaton had either put up a stout resistance or had begun to shout for help. The robbers took no chances, however, and must have managed to stifle the woman's shouts for no one in the neighbourhood appears to have heard a sound while the robbers were in the house.

Three Men Seen Leaving.

As the three men were leaving, they were accosted in the stairway by two women who belonged to the floor above. These women had been out to fetch water and they had no idea of the sinister crime which these men had committed on the first floor. They accordingly stepped aside to let them pass but on reaching the first floor they met Captain Seaton's wife who was faintly calling out "Save Life." They asked her what had taken place and she replied that she had been robbed and stabbed. With these words she collapsed and without regaining consciousness, died a few minutes later.

Police whistles were then blown and the women began to spread the cry of "Save Life." A message was got through to the No. 2 Police Station and a number of European and Chinese detectives soon arrived on the scene. While the former took charge of the house, the latter lost no time in questioning likely witnesses and collecting information. The Police photographers also arrived and with the aid of flashlights, several pictures of the room were taken.

The Police investigations lasted close on two hours and the body was then removed to the Mortuary. There were stab wounds on the chest, loin and hand. It would appear that the lady fought the robbers to the last and actually chased them to the door of her house before she collapsed. The police have found a scissor blade in the house, and this is believed to be the weapon used by the robbers.

Practical Help For Capt. Seaton.

Capt. Seaton, a merchant service veteran, had been seven years at that address and was a well-known figure in the locality. The news of the tragedy spread quickly and a number of friends came to see if they could help in any way. But a missionary friend had lost no time in coming to Captain Seaton who, in his own words, "could not sleep in that house to-night."

Police inquiries, established the fact that nothing had been stolen from the house.

News of the murder was quickly reported to all stations and a few Police Station had been notified, which was undoubtedly a smart piece of work.

CHINA'S FIRM REPLY TO MOSCOW.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE.

KELLOGG PACT ON TRIAL!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, July 17. At midnight the Chinese Foreign Office cabled a Note to the acting Chinese Chargé d'Affaires at Moscow to be handed to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in reply to the Soviet's ultimatum.

The Note states that the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires will be leaving Nanking shortly for Moscow, as a plenipotentiary, to discuss all matters with the Soviet's Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

It adds that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people always had a friendly feeling towards the Soviet Government and the people of Soviet Russia.

Communists Barred.

Unfortunately, recently in Chinese territory, evidences of Soviet agents spreading Communist propaganda aiming to endanger the Chinese Government and its social system have been discovered.

For the maintenance of order, the Manchurian authorities have taken over the Chinese Eastern Railway and closed down the Soviet Consulate in Harbin.

According to reports from the Manchurian authorities, the Note continues, Soviet officials of the Railway have not faithfully carried out the terms of the 1924 Agreement between China and Russia. Therefore, the action of the National Government of China should not be regarded as violation of that Agreement.

Two Demands.

The National Government's Note makes two demands, emphasizing that these are not counter-demands: 1.—The Soviet Government should release Chinese now imprisoned in Russia (numbering about 1,000). 2.—The Soviet should adequately protect Chinese nationals in Russia from aggression.

The Note concludes that the National Government will always welcome Soviet subjects and merchants into China, the recent arrest of Russians in Manchuria being only just and necessary for the suppression of Communist propaganda and the maintenance of order in Manchuria.

Dalbark Closed.

Tokyo, July 16. A report from Harbin states that Chinese pressure continues to be exerted on Soviet institutions connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Railway's library and the Dalbank have been closed. All Communist literature has been reduced to ashes.

In the interval, the staff of the Soviet Consulate-General has been transferred to Manchuli.

Three brigades of Chinese troops have arrived at the frontier, near Manchuli, facing the Soviet troops at Dauria, though no clashes have been reported thus far.

Although the Soviet is, seemingly, not mobilising, it is reported that Russian troops at Nikol'sk are preparing to move. The main Soviet forces are concentrated near Blagoveshensk, in which section of the frontier the Chinese defence is weakest.

Envoy's Visit Cancelled.

Moscow, July 13. M. Serebriakov's journey to Harbin has been cancelled, at least until China has answered the Soviet's ultimatum.

Rumours Rife.

PEKING, July 17. Despite the grave state of affairs in Manchuria Chang Hsueh Liang still remains at Peking.

Harbin appears to be flooded with rumours concerning troop movements over the border, regarding which very little reliable information is available.

Foreign travellers arriving at Harbin from Europe report heavy troops movements between Lake Baikal and Manchuli.

Kellogg Pact Tested.

New York, July 17. The Sino-Russian crisis puts the Kellogg Pact through its baptism of fire, declares the *New York World*. It also says if the crisis moves toward war other signatories to the Pact may be compelled to decide in the next few weeks whether the Treaty does or does not mean anything.

In the circumstances the burden of leadership rests upon the United States, for it persuaded a reluctant and sceptical world to adopt the Treaty.

Japan Relieved.

Tokyo, July 17. Official circles appear relieved before the expiry of the stipulated three days. They seem more confident that a peaceful settlement is now assured.

(Continued on next column.)

BIG EXPLOSION IN YUNNANFU.

1,000 KILLED AND 5,000 INJURED!

ARSENAL BLOWN UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 17. Details of the Yunnanfu affair are coming through slowly. It appears that the explosion occurred at the arsenal, which is inside the Walled City. One thousand people were killed, and 5,000 injured, whilst a huge number of buildings were destroyed.

So far as is known, Mr. Kirke was the only British casualty. There were no casualties among the French colony, and there is no news concerning the Americans.

BANDITS IN HONAN.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 17. General Liu, Chen Hua has telegraphed to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek saying that the bandits in Honan have become exceedingly active recently and several cities including Linyin, Juiyang, Lo-yang, Lushan and Paofeng, have been captured by them.

EXPLORING IN TIBET.**DUTCHMAN'S SUCCESS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, July 17. The Dutch explorer, Herr P. G. Visser, has returned to Loh, Kashmir, having successfully carried out the first part of an expedition to the Karakoram Mountains, in Tibet. Herr Visser explored and mapped the hitherto unknown Upper Buhra, the principal range of the Karakoram. He discovered many glaciers, one of which was over 30 kilometres in extent.

"BREMEN'S" MAIDEN TRIP.

46,000 TON LINER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BREMENHAVEN, July 17. The new Norddeutscher Lloyd 46,000 ton liner "Bremen" started today on her maiden trip to New York.

Advertisements proclaim she will do the trip in five days, though the management state there is no intention of trying to beat the Mauretania's record.

The "Bremen" carries 1,800 passengers and 900 crew.

POWER CORPORATIONS MERGE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ALBANY, N.Y., July 17. The merger is announced of the Buffalo-Niagara and Eastern Power, the North-eastern Power, and the Hudson Power Corporations, with a capital of 450 million dollars. The new company will be called the Niagara-Hudson Power Company.

Russian Official's Death Starts Strange Rumours.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HARBIN, July 4. Mr. Schuravlenko, director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 43, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It is reported his action was due to nervous prostration on account of the mental strain caused by the search of the Russian Consulate-General here by Chinese authorities.—*Osaka Mainichi*.

All sorts of rumours are current here regarding the death of M. Schuravlenko, a director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which took place yesterday morning.

The Soviet authorities insist that he committed suicide, but, in view of the fact that he was left and that the actual time when the end came is not known, the impression prevails that he was, in all probability, murdered.

Mr. Schuravlenko exercised considerable influence among railway concerns and was acting for M. Chikil, vice-chairman of the directorate. It is said that, soon after the raid on the Soviet Consulate-General here, he was summoned to Moscow where there was a suspicion that he was in the pay of the Chinese, and this fact is mentioned as probably the motive underlying his sudden and tragic end.—*Rengo*.

DR. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS.

GIVING UP EXPEDITION.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS FUTILE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 17. The American Museum of Natural History announces to-day, with deep regret, that it must cancel the Roy Chapman Andrews Expedition in Northern China.

The officials state that they have been negotiating for two months with Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister, in an endeavour to arrange for a continuance of operations, but with negligible results.

Dr. Roy C. Andrews is expected to return to America soon, after a long and fruitless series of conferences with the Chinese authorities.—*United Press*.

SINGAPORE BASE.

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 16. It is expected that the Cabinet will to-day discuss the future of the Singapore Base, and the proposed modifications in the naval programme.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is expected to make a statement on these subjects in the House of Commons later in the afternoon.

PICTURES BY WIRE.

NEW LONDON-BERLIN SERVICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 16. In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General (Mr. H. B. Lees Smith) announced the establishment of a public service between London and Berlin for the telegraphic transmission of pictures, photographs and similar matter.

Experimental.

A British Wireless message adds that the service will, at the outset, be of an experimental character and the question of its permanent adoption and its extension to other routes will be considered when sufficient experience has been obtained.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

NEW MEASURES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 16. The first intimation of the attitude of the Hoover Crime Commission towards Prohibition is given in a letter by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. G. W. Wickersham, to a conference of State Governors now sitting at New London, Connecticut.

Mr. Wickersham suggests that the Federal Government attend to the prevention of the importation and the manufacture of liquor, while the State Governments prevent the sale, and close saloons and "speakeasies."

CLAIMING U.S. CITIZENSHIP.

AN ANOMALOUS POSITION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Manila, P.I., July 13.—On a little island in the middle of the Pacific ocean, 17,000 people are asking to be admitted to citizenship in the United States. They are the Chamorro natives of Guam. Under United States sovereignty, but still not of it, this group of people is in an anomalous position.

Since their country was acquired by the United States following the Spanish-American war, the Chamorros have been under the rule of what is virtually a dictatorship exercised by governors who are presidential appointees. They have a congress elected by the people and subject to the approval of the governor which makes no laws and comes to no decisions, acting merely in the capacity of an advisory body.

The island of Guam is not bound by the laws of the United States. It recognizes a prohibition law but it is a local one, not the Eighteenth Amendment nor the Volstead Act. The penal code enforced in Guam has been adopted from that of the Philippine Islands.

The system of courts and law enforcement is directly under the supervision of the governor. He appoints the judges and there is no jury system.—*United Press*.

"DERFFLINGER" ON THE ROCKS.

TUGS AND DESTROYERS ON THE SCENE.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 17. The Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S. Derfflinger, from Dairen to Tsingtao, is on the rocks at Chialientao, 40 miles from Tsingtao.

There are about 40 passengers aboard. No. 1 and No. 9 holds are flooded, and salvage tugs from Shanghai have gone to the spot.

U.S. Destroyers to the Rescue.

LATER. Immediately the Derfflinger's S.O.S. was picked up last night American destroyers at Tsingtao rushed to the scene.

Despite heavy seas, they took off 42 passengers, including the American Consul-General, Mr. Cunningham, and his wife. The U.S. destroyers Black Hawk and Beaver are standing by. The officers and crew are still aboard.

THE KING'S GOOD DAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17. It is officially stated this morning that the improvement in the King's condition continues satisfactory.

No bulletin was issued, but it is learned that the wound is now clean, and it will not be necessary to insert a drainage tube.

THE RHINELAND.

BRITISH PLANS FOR EVACUATION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, July 16. Asked whether any instructions had been sent to British Headquarters in the Rhine occupation zone as to the proposed arrangements for the evacuation of the occupied territories, the Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Shinwell, replied that definite instructions could not be issued until a decision had been reached regarding evacuation.

He added that the arrangements which would then be necessary had naturally been considered by the War Office in conjunction with the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the British Army on the Rhine.

A SEVERN BRIDGE.

QUESTION NOW BEING STUDIED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, July 16. The Lord Privy Seal (Mr. J. H. Thomas) replying to questions as to the desirability of building a road bridge over the Severn to serve South Wales said that it could not be dissociated from the wider question of a Severn Barrage, which was now being studied.

He also stated that he regarded the proposal for the construction of a Mid-Scotland canal, capable of carrying the heaviest shipping, as one for inquiry, and he was looking into it.

The estimated total value of the schemes now before the Unemployment Grants Committee was about £5,500,000.

NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.

COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANILA, P.I., July 16. Substantial improvement in communications between the islands of the Philippine archipelago will follow inauguration of a new submarine cable line between Luzon and the Visayas which has been scheduled for the latter part of this year.

The Insular Government has chartered the cableship Dellwood of the United States Army to lay the new cable at an expenditure of \$99,000, this sum to include the costs of the return trip to the United States after the work is completed.

The Dellwood is scheduled to leave Seattle for London on August 15. There it will be loaded with 300 miles of cable and other materials before sailing for the Philippines. It is expected to arrive in Manila about November 1, when it will begin immediate operations.—*United Press*.

FRENCH WAR DEBTS DEBATE.

M. POINCARÉ'S SPEECH.

RATIFICATION STRONGLY URGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 16. M. Poincaré spoke for two more hours at the Tribune of the Chamber to-day. When he finished his long speech on Debt Agreements, which he began on the 11th inst., he exhorted the Chamber not to expose itself to provoking further demands from Great Britain but to ratify the Agreements as other Powers had done.

He concluded, amid an ovation from the Right and Centre, "if you will be prudent and frank as to reservations then you will empower the Government to go confidently and defend, at the forthcoming International Conference, the cause of France and peace, which are inseparable."

M. Poincaré previously, in approving the Owen Young Plan, declared that France would refuse to agree to a further reduction of Germany's debts to her.

The Chamber then proceeded to the debate on the question. After explanations by M. Poincaré as to the need for the ratification of the War Debts Agreements the Chamber, following the wish of the Government, rejected by 304 votes to 239, the motion of M. Dubois to postpone ratification.

The Government had a second success when the Chamber by 330 votes to 238 rejected the motion of M. Leon Blum for adjournment of the ratification question.

M. Poincaré Unwell.

LATER. It is reported that M. Poincaré is suffering from a slight temperature due to overwork, as a result of his 14-hour speech, and yesterday's 12-hour debate in the Chamber in the tropical heat.

His doctor has ordered him to rest, but he expects to return to the Chamber to-morrow.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR EXPORTS.

A PROTEST AGAINST U.S. RESTRICTIONS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 17. Sr. Pedro Guevara, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, is presenting briefs against the restriction of duty-free importation of Philippine sugar into the United States.

He declares that American trade with the Orient generally has increased 1,000 per cent. since the United States occupied the Philippines.—*United Press*.

FILIPINO MUSIC.

REVIVAL OF FOLKSONGS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANILA, P.I., July 14. The renewed vigour of the Filipino national consciousness is asserting itself in a popular revival of Philippine airs and folk songs. Born on the tide of a movement that has as its objective self-determination in all things, the music of the Filipino people shows evidences of obliterating foreign influences and turning to themes that are a national heritage.

The output of strictly Filipino music is steadily on the increase. During the current year, an average of ten compositions every month has been received by the National Library. These consist primarily of kundimang, dance pieces and selections from native musical plays.

Spanish Influence.

Definite traces of Spanish influence is manifest in the plaintive ballads and some of the more seductive tangos, but as a whole there is an increasing tendency to abandon the subtle, insinuating melodies for those more robust and direct, if pleasing.

There are several American compositions, however, which have acquired a solid popularity that promises to hold for some time. The fact that their present usage is frequently incongruous makes no apparent difference to many of the Filipinos.

"Ramona" is indisputably the favourite; it is proper for any and every occasion. For the "fiestas" or religious celebrations, however, the "Prophecy of the Holy Child" and "The Little Glow-worm" are for funeral processions; the orthodox dirge is, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

THE 'FRISCO OPIUM CASE.

ACCUSED WISH TO RETURN TO CHINA.

A MATTER OF HONOUR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17. The Chinese Consul here is still uncertain whether Mr. and Mrs. Kao Ying will be deported to China, or held for trial.

However, the accused pair have expressed their willingness to start for China as soon as the American Government will give its permission.

Suen Foon, the other defendant, declares he intends to demand to be allowed to return to China to clear his honour.—*United Press*.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

PHILIPPINES' AUTHORITIES ACTIVE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANILA, P.I., July 15. Increased vigilance on the part of the immigration authorities of the Philippines is being shown here in an effort to stem the influx of Chinese immigrants who lack the proper immigration papers, and to locate several hundred in the islands who were deported two years ago.

Until recently, the Customs authorities permitted the temporary stay in the Philippines of Chinese claiming to be relatives of Chinese residents, pending the determination of their status by the board of special inquiry.

Rigid Examinations. Once admitted, many of the immigrants abscond and settle in the islands under fictitious names, thereby making it extremely difficult for Government authorities to apprehend them.

Since the discovery of these anomalies, immigration authorities have insisted on rigid examination by the board of special inquiry of all immigrants accompanying returning merchants and those who come ostensibly to visit relatives who are resident here.

An inspection of all the immigration papers of every Chinese resident in the Philippines has been suggested as the most satisfactory means of coping with the problem of absconding immigrants in the islands.—*United Press*.

"PRESS" WIRELESS, INC.

NEW FLOTATION IN AMERICA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 9. Mr. Pierson, Chairman of the American Publishers' Communications Committee, announced to-day the flotation of a million-dollar corporation to be known as "Press Wireless, Inc.," which will furnish American newspapers with a point-to-point radio service.

The United Press, International News Service, Universal Service and a number of the leading newspapers of the country are participants in the new corporation, which is formed by order of the Federal Radio Commission in order to take advantage of radio wave channels allocated for Press purposes.

It is intended to have the new corporation act as a public utility, according to terms of the Radio Commission's order. Objection to the order was voiced by the Associated Press some time ago on the ground that this organization's charter forbids it to enter into the organization of any such private corporation.—*United Press*.

VANISHING MAN'S DEATH LETTER.

SALVATIONIST FOUND IN THE WOODS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned at the inquest on Mr. William Ernest Buckman, a member of the Salvation Army, of Auckland-hill, West Norwood, who disappeared suddenly while motoring near Addington Woods recently.

Mr. Buckman's body was found in the woods, and a letter in his possession stated: "I am done. Something seems to screw me down. I will never do anything to bring disgrace on my beloved army."

Dr. Lindsay stated that death was from asphyxiation and appeared to be a suicide.

Mr. James Buckman, a brother, said that during the last few weeks his brother had a particularly severe nervous attack.

THE LOADLINE ON SHIPS.

FURTHER REVISION OF RULES.

COMMITTEE ACTIVE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, July 16. In reply to a question in Parliament, the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Wm. Graham) said that the statutory rules for fixing the position of the loadline on ships, which had been in force since 1880, had been modified from time to time in the light of increased experience and the improved construction of ships.

A further revision of the rules had been undertaken by an expert committee, who were expected to report very soon. He proposed to send their report to the Dominion and foreign Governments for consideration and efforts would be made to secure an international understanding on the subject of the load line.

Asked whether he was prepared to introduce legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on coast steamers Mr. Graham said he hoped to introduce a Bill on the subject before the Summer Recess.

MEAT FROM THE ARCTIC.

EXPLORER'S FANTASTIC THEORY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LONDON, July 10.—The Arctic regions may be the future meat basket of the world. The shortest and safest air route between the old and new worlds will be established in the northern areas which have so far been "neglected" by man. These are the views of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian polar explorer who spends much of his time dispelling the idea that there is nothing in the Arctic but ice and snow.

The world must eventually go vegetarian or turn to the reindeer resources of the vast northland, Stefansson declares. "As population increases, the question of food becomes proportionately grave. It takes seven times as much space to grow meat for mankind as it does to produce bread and fruit. Beyond the Arctic Circle there is no hope of producing the latter commodities, but there is room to raise one hundred and twenty million head of reindeer. The meat is excellent and extremely nourishing."

Stefansson is enthusiastic about the future development of the Arctic and believes that many old and ignorant illusions regarding it have already been dispelled. He recalls that reindeer stags created a sensation when they were introduced in New York three years ago, but the sensation has long since subsided into the quietness of familiarity. The explorer's views regarding the eventual importance of reindeer meat have aroused particular interest in England, where the meat question is always one of lively public interest.—*United Press*.

Telegram in Brief.

Sir Grimwood Meers has dismissed the application of the Meerut conspiracy accused for the transference of the trial from Meerut. Hitherto the applicants had pleaded insufficient and unsuitable accommodation and their counsel had also stated that the trial would be unfair without a jury.

Only two survivors have been picked up, of a crew of forty which went down on the Chilean transport, Abato, which sank during a severe storm off Valparaiso. The vessel foundered before vessels speeding in response to the S.O.S. signals were able to assist.

The hearing of the Lahore conspiracy case has again been adjourned owing to the continuance of hunger-striking by the prisoners and the illness of Dutt, one of the accused.

Informal and preparatory conversations are taking place between the Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) and United States Ambassador General Dawes, as to procedure with the matters connected with measures to be taken to secure the extradition of the accused.

In so far as productive results are obtained, they will be communicated to other interested Powers.

Sports News

HOME CRICKET.

GLOUCESTER STILL WINNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 16. County cricket matches resulted as follows:—

Kent v. Surrey.

At Blackheath, Kent lost 1st innings points to Surrey. Scores:—Surrey (1st innings) 240 (Sandham made 130, Wilson 110) and (2nd innings) 249 for 5 wickets, declared (Hobbs 150 not out).

Worcester v. Gloucester.

At Worcester, Worcestershire lost to Gloucestershire by seven wickets. Scores:—Worcester 219 (Gibbons 101 not out) and 206 (Barnett 5 for 63). Gloucester 178 and 231 for 3 wickets.

Notts v. Yorkshire.

At Nottingham, Notts drew with Yorkshire, each side taking 4 points. Scores:—Yorkshire 498 (Holmes 285). Notts 180 for 4 wickets.

Warwick v. Middlesex.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Middlesex by two wickets. Scores:—Middlesex 207 and 204. Warwick 277 (Wyatt 125) and 228 for 8 wickets.

Leicester v. Lancashire.

At Leicester, Leicestershire led Lancashire on the 1st innings. Scores:—Lancashire 390 and 73 for 4 wickets. Leicester 433 (Armstrong 102).

Glamorgan v. Derby.

At Cardiff, Glamorgan lost to Derbyshire on the 1st innings. Scores:—Glamorgan 248 and 287 for 5 wickets, declared (Bell 100 not out). Derbyshire 238 (Arnott 5 for 72) and 33 for 1 wicket.

Essex v. Northants.

At Leyton, Essex beat Northamptonshire by 232 runs. Scores:—Essex 315 (Thomas 5 for 71) and 249 for 5 wickets, declared. Northants 131 and 181.

Sussex v. Hampshire.

At Brighton, Sussex led Hampshire on the 1st innings. Scores:—Hants 231 and 303 for 8 wickets, declared. Sussex 238 and 163 for 2 wickets.

BILLIARDS IN CANTON.

THE FINDLATER CUP COMPETITION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 17. The Canton Amateur Billiard Association has started the second round for the "Findlater" Cup competition which is being played at the Masonic Club. The enthusiasts who have survived the first round of the contest are Messrs. D. Latimer, W. Read, F. Stormes, Kong Yu Tai, A. E. Osmond, G. L. Magge, and J. E. Mogra. The Drawing Committee consists of Messrs. S. Lillierap, F. M. Ozorio, and L. K. Chu.

The competition has been made possible by Messrs. Findlater, Macle and Todd, of London, who presented through the Canton Masonic Club a very handsome Silver Cup, which becomes the property of the winner of this competition and is held by him until the conclusion of the preliminary rounds of the next competition. Mr. Wong Po Keung has kindly presented a prize for the runner-up, and Mr. James Carnegie, Jr., a prize for the highest break of the competition.

The competition is open to all amateur billiards players of Canton, whether or not they be members of a club or association. Composition balls are used and the points to be played are: In preliminary rounds 200, in semi-finals 250, and in final 1,000.

Tennis Notes.

The much discussed Mixed Doubles League has finished its first season except for a few postponed matches. The trophy, by the way, is a Shield generously presented by Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co.

It was generally acknowledged last year that an effort ought to be made to form a Mixed Doubles League, for which at least six Clubs were necessary. There was difficulty in securing this number of Clubs, but by a little perseverance, however, on the part of the Hon. Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association, Mr. D. S. Green, seven Clubs were persuaded to enter.

The main difficulty at the beginning was that the standard of play among the ladies could not be judged with accuracy. Whilst Clubs like the Chinese Recreation, Kowloon C.C. and Ladies' Recreation, who had signified their intention to compete, had reliable match exponents, the others were at sea with regard to their positions. In the midst of this excitement, a short period only was allowed to the various Clubs to decide whether to enter or not.

The sporting spirit, however, prevailed, and in spite of a good many uncertainties as to the capabilities and qualifications of their representatives, various Clubs sent in their entries for the Mixed Doubles League. These were: Kowloon Cricket Club, Chinese Recreation Club, Craignower Cricket Club, Ladies' Recreation Club, University Club de Recrio and Kowloon Bowling Green Club.

It has not been at all surprising to have such a good number competing. The popularity of the game has, more than words describe, become greater year by year in Hong Kong since the end of the Great War. Naturally the ladies helped in the development and must now be considered a factor in the game. That a Mixed Doubles League should be formed was the consensus of opinion few years back, but this year it became a keen demand, which the Lawn Tennis Association decided to satisfy.

That the Mixed Doubles League has justified itself is proved by the great interest taken in its fixtures. The matches are sources of attraction and invariably a good number of spectators turn up, while the struggle for positions has been closely followed by lovers of the game. There can be no doubt that already the League has consolidated its position in the sporting life of the Colony.

Reports of the various matches have been published in our columns, and so it is unnecessary to recapitulate them now. Suffice it to say that before the season became far advanced the Chinese Recreation Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club showed themselves to be the two strongest aspirants for the Shield. They have since met, and the latter, having won they now take first place. In all the matches a spirit of healthy rivalry pervaded, and the players thoroughly enjoyed the contests.

The League is now drawing to a conclusion, and the competitors only regret that there are not more matches to be played. It has given them a great deal of pleasure and it is generally acknowledged that the standard of play has shown an appreciable improvement since the competition started. Meanwhile everyone is looking forward to next season's matches.

The C.R.C. and the K.C.C. were by far the strongest clubs and when they met at the end of last month on the Chinese courts at Causeway Bay, great interest centred on the match and play was very keen. The home team started favourites, but the absence of M. K. Lo that day made a big difference to their strength, especially as Kowloon had their regular team. The result—a win for Kowloon—was somewhat of a surprise, but on the day's form Kowloon were undoubtedly the superior all round team, two of their pairs winning all three sets.

The struggle for the Shield, however, is not definitely settled. Kowloon Cricket Club have yet to meet Craignower in their last match, and though it seems almost certain that they will win, they cannot afford to reckon their last opponents lightly. Craignower, who lost badly by 8 sets to 1 to the Chinese Recreation Club in their first match have since shown considerable improvement, and are expected to give a good account of themselves against the leaders.

Some fine play has been seen during the course of the season and many of the ladies, who have been playing in inter-club matches for the first time have shown up very well. Later some notes on their achievements will be published.

BASEBALL.

JAPANESE UNIVERSITY TO PLAY HERE.

GAME ON SUNDAY AT CAROLINE HILL.

Hong Kong will have an opportunity of seeing some good baseball on Sunday, when the stars of the Colony will be matched against a team from Meiji University, Tokyo, who are returning to Japan after a tour of Europe and America.

In America the Meiji team played a number of games with the leading universities, and acquitted themselves creditably. The team, which consists of fifteen or sixteen players, will arrive here on Sunday morning on the N.Y.K. Hakusanmaru, and the local "stars" will probably meet them in the afternoon on the South China A.A. ground, at Caroline Hill.

A wireless will be sent to the ship on Friday, and it is believed that the Japanese team will accept the invitation of the local players to stage a game in Hong Kong. The South China Athletic Association are looking after the arrangements, and will entertain the visitors, who leave on Monday on the same ship for Japan.

The task of selecting the local team is in the capable hands of Mr. Y. Hachiumi and the line-up on Sunday will be as follows:—Pitcher: Zaira or Tsukaguchi. Catcher: Matty Chang. First Base: T. Leonard. Second Base: Fung King Cheung. Third Base: Kwok. Short Stop: Y. Hachiumi. Left Field: Tommy Chinn. Centre Field: Kusano. Right Field: Burrell. Reserves: Harris, K. Chang, Pau Ka Ping, Ip Pak Wah.

BROKEN ROMANCE OF A GIRL.

"LIKE A FLOWER OF THE DESERT."

LOVER'S LETTERS.

Letters from a former fiancé who signed himself "Peach Blossom Charlie," and addressed them to "Dearest Angel May," were read at the Middlesex Sheriff's Court when the man was ordered to pay £218 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

The action was brought by Miss May Ellen Last, aged twenty-two, of Chester-road, Tottenham, against Mr. Charles Edward Chant, aged twenty-four, a printer, of Kimberley Road, Tottenham.

One of the letters stated:—How nice it will be when we are married to come home to little Angel May, the sweetest little girl in the world. Just to have her for my own. Gee, that will be just fine. I really think I am the luckiest bound on earth, don't you?

I don't think I shall like to go to work in the morning. I shall kiss you, go to the front door, then change my mind, and come back again for some more kisses. Your loving sweetheart and peach blossom, Charlie.

Another letter stated:—I oftentimes wonder how I shall get through the day without a kiss from my angel's sweet lips, those flower-like lips. They are so bewitching, so charming. I would gladly give my life for one of your kisses, darling.

You are like a flower of the desert, so beguiling, so wonderful. I can never praise you enough. Your beauty is far beyond apprehension. I would love to be holding you tight in my arms, you perfect little flower. Just to have you for one moment is being in heaven.

I wonder if you will ever leave me. I do so hope you won't, darling, because I am sure I shall die if you ever did. Your ever loving peach blossom, Charlie.

It was stated that the couple became acquainted in 1926, and their friendship ripened into love. Mr. Chant broke off the engagement at the end of last year.

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

"THE SINCERE CO." TO BE RELAYED.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 350 metres:—

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of dance music. (Brunswick records supplied by The Sincere Co., Ltd.).
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme of Chinese music relayed from The Sincere Co., Ltd. Programme consists of music given by well-known girl-singers and the staff of Sincere Co., Radio Department.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

KOWLOON VEGETABLE HAWKERS.

NEW MARKETS TO BE ERECTED.

Mr. H. S. Loseby appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on behalf of four stall holders who were charged with causing obstruction at the wholesale market at Waterloo Road. Mr. Loseby in pleading guilty pointed out that the market was the only outlet for vegetables on the mainland. As the result of the conversations with the police and sanitary officials, the stall-holders were permitted to use the vacant piece of ground at the rear of their stalls for storing their vegetables instead of utilising the roadway, as they had been doing for the past several years.

It was mentioned at a previous hearing that the Government intended to erect wholesale and retail markets in the vicinity and had instructed that the area be entirely cleared by the end of the year.

A nominal fine of \$2 was imposed on each defendant.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On BROADWOOD ROAD, 3-Roomed BUNGALOW.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7714]

ONE "STANDARD" PRINTING MACHINE.—Size of inside frame—35" x 25". Monthly instalments can be arranged. For Particulars please write Box No. 8028, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8028]

DRESS SUIT (including Tail-coat and Tuxedo), Fit Man 5-ft. 10 in. Chest 42 in. Practically New. Will Sell Cheap.—Address: Box 8063, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8063]

KOREAN CABINET, Handsomely Decorated with Brass. Genuine Old Ficus. Price \$250. Seen by Appointment.—Box 8084, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8084]

MOTOR-CYCLE (Indian) in First-class Running Order. Tires Almost New. Moderate Price.—Box 8085, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8085]

TUITION.

PORTUGUESE Gentleman wishes to teach Young Chinese Lady ENGLISH in Exchange for CHINESE Lessons, Evenings Only.—Please write Box 8095, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8095]

TUITION WANTED.

A SHORTHAND INSTRUCTOR by Young Lady and Her Brother. Gregg's System preferred. Terms must be Moderate.—Write Box 8121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8121]

HOUSES WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK with Any Size, or Two Bedrooms; Baths and Accommodation for Light House-keeping in Private Home.—P. N. JESTER, AMERICAN CONSULATE. [8075]

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 17, 1929.
H.K. Banks \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Do. London \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Chartered Banks \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Mercantile Banks, A. & C. \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Do. O. \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 P. & O. Banks \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
East Asia Banks \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Canton Insurance \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Union Insurance \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 North China Ins. \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Yangtze Insurance \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 China Underwriters \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
China Fire Insurance \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 H.K. Fire Ins. \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Donghai \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 H.K. Steamboats \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Indo-China (Pref.) \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Do. (Del.) \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Small Transports \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Union Waterboats \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Benguet \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Kaidi Mining & Indus. \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Langkai (combined) \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Do. (single) \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
S'hai Explorations \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Shanghai Loans \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Rango \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Trunk Mines \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
H.K. & K. Wharf \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 H.K. & W. Docks \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
China Traders \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Hongkong \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
New Engineering \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Shanghai Docks \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
Two Cottons \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Oriental Cottons \$1.25 sel. & 1/2
S'hai Cottons (old) \$1.25 sel. & 1/2 Do. (new) \$1.25 sel. & 1/2

H.K. & S. Hotels \$8.55 buy. H.K. Lands \$9.01 buy. Shanghai Lands \$1.17 buy. Hongkong Estates \$1.33 buy. H.K. Realities \$1.33 buy. H.K. Tramways \$1.14 sel. Peak Tram (old) \$1.14 sel. Do. (new) \$1.14 sel. Star Farries \$1.14 sel. Union Lights, (old) \$1.14 sel. Do. (new) \$1.14 sel. H.K. Electric \$1.14 sel. H.K. Electric \$1.14 sel. Sandakan Lights \$1.14 sel. Telephones \$1.14 sel. China Buses \$1.14 sel. Singapore Tractors \$1.14 sel. Do. (Pref.) \$1.14 sel. China Sugars \$1.14 sel. Malacca Sugars \$1.14 sel. Canton Ice \$1.14 sel. Cements (combined) \$1.14 sel. Do. (old) \$1.14 sel. Do. (new) \$1.14 sel. H.K. Bopes \$1.14 sel. United Alabaster \$1.14 sel. Dairy Farms \$1.14 sel. Der A Wings \$1.14 sel. Lease Crawford \$1.14 sel. Mackintosh \$1.14 sel. Simons \$1.14 sel. Wm. Fowells \$1.14 sel. H.K. Amusements \$1.14 sel. H.K. Amusements \$1.14 sel. H.K. Govt. Loans \$1.14 sel. buy—buyers sell—sellers; see news—nom—nomine

POSITIONS WANTED.

YOUNG CHINESE, Well-equipped with Knowledge of English and Chinese and Conversant with Office Routine, seeks EMPLOYMENT in Secretarial Work. Outposts preferred. —Please write Box 7990, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7990]

ENGLISH LADY seeks Engagement with a TYPIST and BOOK-KEEPER. Can write some shorthand. —Address: Box 8086, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8086]

PORTUGUESE GIRL desires Position as TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER.—Address: Box 8087, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8087]

BRITISH, age 35, wants Engagement as ENGINEER and FITTER. Good Experience Ashore and at Sea.—Address: Box 8088, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8088]

WANTED.

BOUND Volumes of "HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS," 1926, Vol. I, and Vol. II, 1927 Vol. I, Or Unbound Numbers covering These Periods. Write Box 7936, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7936]

MATCHED for Three Months on CASTLE PEAK ROAD. State Terms to Box 8089, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8089]

ADVERTISER wishes use of MATCHED at REPULSE BAY for his Family Three Afternoon Weekly.—Address: stating Terms, Box 8090, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8090]

SECOND-HAND ENGLISH CAR Wanted, Four-Seater; Must be Cheap. State Make and Price to Box 8091, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8091]

PRE-PAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following classes of advertisements are charged at the price given below:—

SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO BE LET. HOUSES AND APARTMENTS WANTED. MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

When so required replies to box numbers will be posted to advertisers daily. Extra stamps for postage should be remitted. All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

Announcements not exceeding 25 Words are inserted under this heading at a Pre-paid Rate of One Dollar for THREE INSERTIONS. If Charges collected, \$1.50.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Please insert.....line		Enclosed.....in payment.	
Signature.....		Address.....	

Address:—The ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, "Hongkong Daily Press," 11, Ice House Street, or P.O. Box 1.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel
"PHILOCTETES"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM
VIA SINGAPORE
are hereby notified that their Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will lie at Consignees' risk and
subject to Terms and Conditions of
Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will
be ready for Delivery from Godown on
and after 18th July.
Optional Cargo will not be landed here,
unless Notice has been given prior to
Vessel's arrival, but carried on from
port to port to the final port of call to
which the option extends.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Vessel's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 24th July, will be subject to
Rent.
All Claims against the Vessel must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 7th August, or they will not
be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
18th July, 1929. [3125]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Vessel's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 23rd July, will be subject to
Rent.
All Claims against the Vessel must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 6th August, or they will not
be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
17th July, 1929. [3120]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA
AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £75.
LONDON ... £83.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on or about 8th Aug.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 15th Aug.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ACOSTA" ... Sails on or about 3rd Sept.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 12th Sept.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "TIMAVO" ... Sails on or about 28th July
M.V. "HIMALAYA" ... Sails on or about 3rd Aug.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 20th Aug.
S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on or about 7th Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sail from Calcutta 3rd Aug.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
Agents.
Telephone: Central 1030.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "CHENONCEAUX."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
TUESDAY, 16th JULY, 1929.FROM MARSEILLES & COGNAC, AND
FROM MARSEILLES & COGNAC, AND
FROM MARSEILLES & COGNAC, AND

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the
above named Steamer are hereby
informed that their Goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Godowns of the Hong
Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can
be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared within 7 days in-
cluding date of arrival, will be subject to
Rent.
All Claims must be sent to the Under-
writer before Thursday, the 25th
July, 1929, or they will not be
recognized.
Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at
10 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd July, 1929.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.
L. LESDOS,
Agent.
Hong Kong, 16th July, 1929. [3115]

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE "JAPANESE PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port
on 16th instant, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where
they will be examined on Monday, 22nd
instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within
15 days of the Vessel's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be re-
cognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
23rd instant, will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Cantonment Road,
Telephone No. 1,3165.
Hong Kong, 16th July, 1929. [3113]

Money and Markets

HONG KONG SHARES. NEWS FROM CHILE.

MID-WEEK REPORT.

We have received the following
report from the Hong Kong office
of Mr. Harry Odell, Stock and
Share broker:—

With the exception of a smart
rise in Dairy Farms, there has been
hardly any noteworthy change in
our market during the week.

The undertone, however, has re-
mained steady, and a general im-
provement in the near future is not
unlikely.

Banks.—Have come to business at
\$1.35, with further buyers.
Canton and Hong Kong Fires.—
Continue to be neglected.

Unions.—Have changed hands at
\$925 and \$342.
Steamboats.—Can be placed at
\$24.

Indos (Pref.).—Are wanted at \$48,
without attracting sellers.

Benguet.—Have improved to a
buying rate of \$3.
Wharves.—Are firm at \$125.
Docks.—Have remained quiet.

Providents.—Have been taken off
the market at \$4 and \$4.30, with
further buyers at the latter rate.

Hotels.—Were done from \$8.55 to
\$8.45.
Lands.—Have been dealt in at
\$60 to \$60.5, with sellers at \$61.

Humphreys.—Are wanted at
\$13.40, after having been done at
\$13.

Realties.—Have buyers at \$8, with
sellers holding out for slightly
higher prices.

Trams.—Are obtainable at \$19.
Ferry.—Are being inquired for at
\$63.

Electricity.—Have been transacted
down to \$5.51, but at the close, have
buyers at \$5.53.

Lights.—Are being offered at
\$13.30 (Old) and \$13.15 (New).
Cements (Combined).—Have had
a steady rise from \$8.80 to as high
as \$9.20, with business resulting at
intervening rates, but have eased off
to a selling rate of \$9.10. Sales
have also taken place for September
delivery at \$9.35 to \$9.40.

Dairy Farms.—Have attracted
considerable attention, having
changed hands at rates ranging
from \$18.85 to \$19.60.
Watsons.—Have buyers at \$12.
Amusements.—Are still being in-
quired for at \$28, after having
been done at this rate.

Shanghai Markets.
With the exception of Ewos, which
were dealt in up to Tis. 14, locally,
other Cotton shares have remained
practically unchanged.

Dividends.
The Hong Kong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Co., Ltd., have
declared an interim dividend of \$2
per share, payable on August 2.
The exchange rate for the day
are:—
T.T. on London ... 1/11 1/8
T.T. on Shanghai ... 8 1/2
Next Settlement Day, Tuesday,
July 30.

HONG KONG MARKET
REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice
and other foodstuffs were as follow:

Rice.	Per Picul.
Common White, Hung Hung	7.60
Tao	7.22
Common White, Green Seal	7.22
Common White, Ching Tan	7.22
Tao	7.22
Glutinous, Broken, Green	6.45
Seal	6.45
Glutinous, Broken, Red Seal	5.85
Cargo Rice, Broken	4.33
Long Unglutinous, Hung	7.22
Kum Ou	7.22
Long Unglutinous, Ching	7.12
Shou	7.12
Miscellaneous.	
Coarse granulated sugar,	8 6.63
No. 18	
Coarse granulated sugar,	7.38
No. 24	
Sugar Candy	8.40
Nutmeg, Chuk Yuk	175.00
Wood-tar Oil	33.00
Green Flax	27.00
Dried Cuttle Fish, Japan	47.00
Dried Flat Fish, Chung Pin	75.00
Dried Persimmon, Big	19.00

NEW BANK FOR KOBE.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF
NEW YORK BRANCH.

Tokyo, July 14.—The new home of
the National City Bank of New
York branch in Kobe will be open-
ed about July 22. It is being built
by the Catholic Mission of Kobe at a
cost of about \$1,500,000.
The bank's branch will occupy the
entire ground floor of the three-
storey building.—United Press.

PROMOTING THE FRUIT
INDUSTRY.

The new laws providing for the
stimulation of the Chilean fruit in-
dustry have gone into effect. Ten
million pesos will be spent during
a period of five years in the estab-
lishment of experimental stations,
the purchase of trees to sell to
horticulturalists, the installations of
industrial plants, and for premiums
on the export of fruits of high
quality.

The State railways in Chile show
a favourable balance for the first
quarter of 20,169,000 pesos, an in-
crease of 1,122,429 over the balance
for the corresponding period last
year.

National Income and Expenditure.
The income of the Government
for the period January-April 1929
was 377.1 million pesos. Expendi-
tures 299.7 million pesos. Favour-
able balance, 77.4 millions to which
must be added a balance of 34 mil-
lions on December 31, 1928.

Intensive Electric Development.

Mr. H. T. Sands, Vice-President
of the Electric Bond and Share
Company of New York, has taken
charge of the Santiago Tramway
and Light Company, a concern that
was originally in German and then
in British hands. Important im-
provements in the traction and
lighting service have been promised.

Chile at present has 186 public
plants furnishing electric current for
lighting and power, six telegraphic
companies, eight telephone com-
panies, two companies devoted to
commercial radio communications,
and thirteen broadcasting stations
for public service.

The enormous resources of the
country for hydro-electric develop-
ment and the activity of late in
this field offer great opportunities
for the development of electric
power for industrial, agricultural,
and railway uses. It is calculated
that the annual output of electric
energy is now 1,000,000,000 kilowatt
hours.

Chilean Nitrate.

The new Italian steamer Nitro
recently arrived in Valparaiso
bringing a cargo of porcelain and
textiles. She will return to Italy
with Chilean nitrate.

The Minister of Japan has con-
ferred with the Acting Minister of
Finance and the President concern-
ing the use of Chilean nitrate in
Japan, where great interest has
been shown in this product.

Important Air Manoeuvres.

The Government has decided to
hold air manoeuvres on a large scale
in the northern zone of Chile
(Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, and
Copiapo). It is expected that over
100 modern planes will take part,
making use of the most recent
developments in aircraft science,
among them being the central con-
trol of ships by means of radio, the
dropping of machine-guns and
sharpshooters by means of para-
chutes, etc. This opportunity will
also be used for the making of
aerial surveys of the nitrate region.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 16.	
Paris	123.375
Brussels	34.91
Amsterdam	20.072
Berlin	20.355
Copenhagen	16.205
Prague	182
Helsingfor	108 1/2
Lisbon	818
Bucharest	818
Buenos Aires	47 7/32
Shanghai	2 1/4
Yokohama	1/10 21/32
New York	48 5/16
Geneva	23.22
Milan	82.745
Stockholm	18.095
Oslo	18.205
Vienna	34.46
Madrid	33.46
Athens	275
Rio	5 1/2
Bombay	1/15 23/32
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
Silver (spot)	24 5/16
Silver (forward)	24 1/2

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN
JAPAN.

TO COMMENCE IN 1930.

Tokyo, July 15.—Daylight saving,
with clocks turned back two hours
instead one hour as in western
countries, may be adopted in Japan
beginning with the summer of 1930.
The proposal already has received
tentative government approval.—
United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK
MARKET.

A "BEAR" MOVEMENT.

["D.P." Special Service.]

New York, July 10.—"Bears" on
the New York Stock Exchange to-
day launched a severe attack upon
motor shares and the Radio Cor-
poration, unsettling prices gener-
ally and sending many stocks down-
wards, says the daily report of the
Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

Heavy selling of Radio caused a
steady decline until late in the
session, when moderate short cover-
ing steadied the situation. Radio
closed at 73 3/4, the close yesterday
having been 82 1/2.

Chrysler led the decline in the
motor stocks, which affected the
whole field. The Chrysler close
figure was 73, down 1 5/8 from yester-
day. General Motors, Nash,
Willis Overland, Hudson and many
other motor stocks suffered. Gen-
eral Motors closed at 72 3/8, down
from 73 1/4. Willis Overland was
down 1 1/4 at the close of 26 1/4.

Strong buying appeared among
many of the special and utilities,
but of which remained steady.

Trading on the general list was
marked by alternative buying and
selling which made it difficult to
follow the situation.

Many stocks remained steady
around the previous closing figures.
Sales for the day were slightly
under yesterday, totalling 4,906,850
shares as compared with 4,247,330
yesterday.

Call money remained at the 9 per
cent. figure of yesterday and the
day before.—United Press.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded
that inquiries relating to
the share market will be answered
on this page next Tuesday
by "Kufan." Letters should
be sent to this office, and must
be accompanied by writer's
name and address, not for
publication. Letters should be
addressed to "Kufan," care of
the Editor.

CANTON TRADE
NOTES.

Some 110 bales of raw silk were
sold on Tuesday at low prices,
namely, No. 14/16 at H.K. \$930 and
No. 20/22 at \$845 per picul.

The price of pineapple is rather
high this year but demand is
poor. The current price of superior
quality pineapple is about Tis. 8.40
per picul.

Coal imported during the first
half of the present year totalled
224,644 tons. Most of it was
Japanese, the trouble with the
workers at the Kailan mines having
reduced supplies from that source.

Cotton yarn prices again rose on
Tuesday on account of short arrivals
and the rise in the exchange rate
for Hong Kong money. This affect-
ed the demand which is very limited.
According to a Shanghai tele-
gram, prices have advanced there
by about two taels.

Owing to heavy taxation and to
the large arrivals of Japanese and
Swedish matches, the match making
industry in Kwangtung has been
doing badly for years. The indus-
try was further affected lately as
large quantities of matches have
been smuggled into Canton and the
country districts. The match manu-
facturers' Association has appealed
to the taxation authorities to do
their best to stop this.

Business conditions in Wuchow
are improving day by day and far
more goods are being exported and
imported than two weeks ago.
Steam launches and tow boats are
busy and shipping firms who were
badly hit by the inter-Kwang war-
fare are doing fairly well. Only a
few of the vessels, commandeered by
the Kwangsi troops have been re-
turned to the owners, the rest hav-
ing been destroyed by the troops.

The hosiery industry in Canton is
growing rapidly, and the number
of factories has increased during
the past few years. Numerous or-
ders are received this year from
textile merchants in the Malayan
Archipelago as demand of the
Chinese overseas has been brisk.
The goods are popular as they are
much cheaper than those from
abroad. Other textiles such as
towers and underwears are also
doing exceedingly well in Canton.

Solicitor at Shoreditch, County
Court, are you a widow? Woman.
To the best of my belief; anyway,
I hope so.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-
LIJN.**

REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG,
AMOI, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJISAROE	SHANGHAI & AMOI	25th July	27th July, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJINANOEK	SHANGHAI, K'LONG & AMOI	28th July	30th July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'ERAP & SOERABAYA
TJIBADAK	SHANGHAI & AMOI	31st Aug.	7th Aug., 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	SHANGHAI, K'LONG & AMOI	11th Aug.	13th Aug., 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'ERAP & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	24th July	26th July, 4 p.m.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	24th July	26th July, 4 p.m.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	3rd Aug.	4th Aug., 4 p.m.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJILBOET	BATAVIA	7th Aug.	9th Aug., 4 p.m.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	14th Aug.	15th Aug., 4 p.m.	AMOI & SHANGHAI

Agents:—
ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDIES AIRLINES, LTD.
York Building. Telephone C. 1574.
1575.
1555.

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

KAMODIAN—BANDOENG—PAPANDAJAN—
GABOET—SINDANGLAJA—NGAMPLANG—
TJISOEROEPAN—NONGKODJADJAR—
WANASARI.

What do these Names mean?

A chain of good hotels in cool, mountain-Resorts
in a chain of scenic volcanic mountains in
JAVA.

All inclusive tours from 3 to 4 weeks, re-
membered for a life-time.

For particulars apply to:—

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Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 23rd July
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... due here on or about the 6th Aug.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Aug.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... due here on or about the 3rd Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg
via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "RHEINLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 27th July
M.V. "HAYELAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Aug.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 24th Aug.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 7th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th Oct.

Calling also at Maritimo,
towers and underwears are also
doing exceedingly well in Canton.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

10, Collyer Quay. Telephone C. 4754.
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SHANGHAI OPIUM SEIZURE.

BOATSWAIN AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS ARRESTED.

ALLEGATION OF BRIBERY.

Shanghai, July 12.—Following a large seizure of opium on board the I.C.S.N. s.s. Kungwo at Kiukiang and allegations of bribery, one member of the vessel's crew and five officers of the Customs were arrested by the Chinese authorities there and, according to the latest information, are being detained pending an inquiry by the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Representations by the Commissioner of Customs and H.M. Consul at Kiukiang for the release of the arrested men have so far proved unavailing, and the Shanghai office of the Indo-China S. N. Co. have telegraphed their agent in Kiukiang to see that their employees receive full justice.

Considerable mystery surrounds the actual seizure. According to a Kuo Wen message, Customs officers boarded the Kungwo when she arrived in Kiukiang from Hankow on July 5. Searching the ship they came across 14 bags of the drug, weighing between 8,000 and 9,000 taels. The "number one" of the crew, identified as the boatswain, is then reported to have offered a bribe of \$1,000 to the search party. This was refused, the searchers, according to the message, demanding \$3,000. Finally a compromise was made between the boatswain and the searchers, but before this, news of the discovery had reached the military and the whole party were arrested.

Found in the Fore-peak.

According to the captain of the Kungwo, the opium was found in the fore-peak and had been brought aboard by passengers, who are described as "nothing more than opium smugglers." What went on between the boatswain and the searchers is obscure. The former is said to have offered a "reward" of \$2,000 for discovering the drug. They, however, held out for \$3,000. The boatswain then reported the discovery to the police and the Customs officers were arrested as they were leaving the bulk. An hour later police came back to the ship and demanded that the boatswain should go with them to the police station to give evidence. This the captain authorized, and half an hour later the boatswain returned with several policemen, pointed out to them where the opium had been found, and assisted the Customs, who were afraid to act without police protection, in getting the drug off the ship. The boatswain, himself, was arrested as he stepped on the gangway as the party were leaving, and despite the protests of the Chief Officer, was put into prison.

Who is Getting It?

The British Consul was then communicated with and accompanied by the agent, called on the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to obtain the man's release. After two hours fruitless conversation they returned to the ship without the boatswain, but with permission for the ship, which had been held up pending a settlement, to proceed on its way, provided the captain should sign a form stating the number of bags taken. The ship cleared about 7.45 p.m.

The arrested men are Yu Pan Chin, the ship's boatswain, four Chinese and one Russian customs official. In the opinion of the company the boatswain is being detained as a scapegoat.

Opium smuggling is becoming an increasing problem on the Yangtze, it appears impossible to stop it, and it has been freely hinted that there was a certain amount of official connivance in more than one port.—N.C. Daily News.

FIRE HERO SAVES A VILLAGE.

400 POWDER BARRELS IN PERIL.

The inhabitants of the entire village of Bonav, Scotland, probably owe their lives to-day to the courage of Major Struthers, a quarry manager.

Preparations had been made to fire a great blast by sinking a shaft 20 ft. deep in the mountain face and filling it with 400 barrels of gunpowder.

The explosion was expected to move 500,000 tons of granite. Suddenly dense clouds of smoke were seen coming from the powder chamber.

The alarm was immediately raised, and employees fled, panic-stricken, to places of safety, with their wives and children, leaving their homes deserted. Three men were injured when scrambling down the steep gradient from the top of the powder shaft.

No explosion occurred, however, and afterwards Major Struthers climbed down the shaft and found a number of bags smouldering dangerously near the explosives. He extinguished them, and was warmly congratulated by the whole community for his brave action.

DANCING PARIS.

FLOOR AS A ROULETTE TABLE.

AND DANCERS AS PAWNS.

Paris.—Paris gambles as it dances, and Paris is dancing more than it ever did even in the days of the Revolution when wild-eyed Parisians danced their rounds in the streets while the guns were shelling the Bastille, writes Princess Ali Frazil. But to put a little novelty into its dancing, Paris conceived the idea of turning the dance floor into a roulette table and using the dancers as human pawns.

On the floor are thirty-six numbers, just like on the green cloths at Monte Carlo and Deauville. On the wall beside the orchestra is a huge wheel with thirty-six numbers. As the jazz leader taps his baton for the dance music to begin, he spins the wheel.

Spinning Wheel.

The wheel turns all during the dance, and the music stops when the wheel stops. The couple which stands on the lucky number when the music stops, wins. The prize may be anything from a doll to a dollar, or many dolls or dollars, so Paris is crazy to gamble and dance.

Some dancers try to make a bridge by touching two numbers, like roulette players around the green tables split their chances. Others bet between themselves on odds and evens, reds and blacks, and often enough fair sums change hands between dances.

The trick of the game is to have a "hunch," find the number on the floor and dance on it until the orchestra stops. If two dancing gamblers have the same hunch, some showing may result unless they agree to split their bet.

Paris is trying to make its dancing as agreeable as possible since the order has gone out to dance. All of the famous outdoor restaurants have sacrificed tables for dance floors under the trees, with coloured flood lights shining on trees, tables and dancers. The effect is fairlike.

The New Montmartre.

In Montparnasse, which has become the new Montmartre of Paris, the dancers at the Coucoule now dance in a mirror box. The walls, ceilings and floors are mirrors and once the dancers get inside with the orchestra the doors are closed, and they too are mirrors.

It takes a level head to dance long in the mirror box, for couples appear to be floating through space overhead, alongside and under foot. The days of American jazz, acrobatic dancers, Russian soprano dancers, Hungarian gypsy bands and other novelties which amused Paris for many winters since the war, are over. Nothing is smart, these days and nights, except Spanish dance music.

The Argentine bands have taken the places of the American negroes, and tangos are danced instead of Charleston. The Spanish songs are sung by the dancers and it takes some mastery and a lot of breath to keep singing in your lady's ear and keeping off her toes at the same time. But then you can make up your own words just as long as you sing the tune, and there is a certain advantage in that.

MEDICINE AS A CAREER FOR GIRLS.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN HEALTH SERVICES.

Dr. Winifred Cullis, Professor of Physiology at the London University, speaking at the prize distribution of the Putney High School recently, advocated careers for girls in medicine, nursing, and other health service, and said that as a rule women engaged in these services were extraordinarily happy.

Medicine as a career for girls was a very successful one, she said. The suggestion that the profession was saturated with women doctors was far from the truth, for there was plenty of room for women with gifts and character. It was work too that would bring a good material return, and she did not know of one woman who had not done well if she chose to go on.

The pathetic stories of young medical women unable to find work were untrue. As to the cost, five years' tuition could be had for £280. The figure of £1,500 given in one place was misleading. The chief cost was in providing maintenance when a girl was away from home. If a girl was able to live at home, then training for medicine was not expensive.

The prospects in dentistry were extremely good, and the gifts of the Eastman dental hospital would offer careers for a number of women. Nursing was one of the professions where good physique and devotion to the cause were essential. Girls of the right type were desperately needed in nursing as elsewhere for infants, nursing, and nursery schools. House-property management was also going to provide a good field for women as more estates were laid out.

MOST DARING PICTURE.

LONDON ART SHOW SENSATION.

WHAT AN AMBASSADOR DID NOT SEE.

The most daring nude picture ever painted—"Salome"—was removed from the New Burlington Galleries, when the Spanish Ambassador opened the first exhibition in England of the work of the famous Spanish artist, Señor Federico Beltran-Masas.

It was replaced the following day, the day the exhibition opened to the public.

"Salome" caused a sensation in London, writes a Daily Express special correspondent. Beltran-Masas has dared all convention in painting a naked woman in a pose which no lesser artist could have attempted.

She is seen flung back against cushions, naked save for two jeweled garters. One hand shades her eyes from the sight of the head of John the Baptist, which is held towards her by a dark slave, on a vast platter, the rim of which touches her body.

Beltran-Masas is one of the most famous painters of women in the world. His flesh tints are extraordinary. In this picture the flesh of Salome seems to shiver with horror and remorse.

"I was with him when he painted this picture," said a friend. "It was a terrible effort. I do not know any artist alive or dead who has dared to attempt anything like it. The composition of it exhausted him. But what an artistic triumph!"

"You are withdrawing it voluntarily for the opening day. Why?" He shrugged his shoulders. "Salome" is not the only sensation in an exhibition which will become one of the sights of the London season. Never have so many sensuous, vibrating vamps been gathered together on the walls of a London gallery.

"Colour and Passion."

"A Spaniard," said Señor Beltran-Masas, "paints not with his brain, but with his emotions. My pictures are colour, passion, emotion. I have been to the Royal Academy to look at your English women. They are different. I like them. Orpen and Augustus John! Splendid! But mine are Spanish, sensuous, warm!"

Among the ninety-four large canvases, all glowing with daring colour, are a series of women which have caused a sensation, not only in America, but in France. They symbolise jewels. The canvas "Pearls," which shows a group of bathers decked in ropes of pearls, lazily emerging from green water, inspired the great spectacles at the Folies Bergere in Paris. The Maharajah of Indore has offered a fabulous sum for the jewel pictures. He is willing to build a special room for them in his great palace at Benares. But Beltran-Masas has not decided to sell them.

The public will spend hours puzzling out the subtle symbolism of many of these vivid canvases. Many of them have a meaning far more difficult and delicate than any problem pictures seen in England. There is, perhaps, the most remarkable picture in the exhibition, "Night of Eve." It shows a naked girl against a dark background accepting the kiss of a great green serpent, which has coiled itself round her body. Her flesh, like that of Salome, throbs and burns with life.

"This picture," said the artist's friend, "depicts the awakening of a young girl. Did you ever see such eyes in any picture of a woman?"

Another picture will cause endless discussion. It is called "The Tired Pierrot." It shows a thin aristocrat dressed as a pierrot lying sunk in a chair. Behind him on a couch sits a naked woman, vivid, red-haired, and swift with vitality.

There is an interesting story to this picture. Its original title was "The First Born," and in it the artist meant to indicate that a man of great breeding suffering from racial anemia might yet, with all his tradition and his advantages of wealth and position, be unequal to life. But the Spanish Government requested the artist not to pillory the aristocracy, so the canvas was called "The Tired Pierrot."

Bonnat, the French painter, after looking at this picture for a long time, said that the astonishing hands of the aristocrat which lie on his knee, long-fingered and pale as alabaster, should be cut out and hung in the Louvre.

The impression which one takes away from the Beltran-Masas exhibition is that of naked bodies and—naked souls.

Judge Thompson, K.C., at Bow County Court: Has he a wife and family? Plaintiff: Yes, he has the usual troubles.

Landlady at Bow County Court when a possession order was made: Is that final? Judge Thompson, K.C.: Nothing is final.

TRAPPED SAILORS.

NEW SUBMARINE RESCUE DEVICE.

VETERAN'S INVENTION.

[United Press.]

Bridgeport, Connecticut.—After nearly two years of inventing, Simon Lake, famous submarine designer, has built what he believes is one of the most ingenious devices to his credit, it was learned here recently. It is called the "Remora" and is an apparatus for rescuing trapped sailors from sunken submarines, dry and at atmospheric pressure. A small scale model has already been tested at Brooklyn, N.Y., Navy Yard and is understood to have been recommended to the Navy Department.

The remora, Capt. Sloan Danenhower, salvage expert and Lake's partner, explained to the United Press, is a small fish that attaches itself to vessels or larger fishes by means of a vacuum protuberance on its head. This principle is utilized in Lake's invention for the possible saving of lives. The device is to be used to establish connection between a sunken submarine and the rescue submarine. Lake's rebuilt, 25-year-old craft, a joint resembling a large articulating pipe is to be attached to the under side of the Defender's diving compartment.

80-Ton Pressure.

By means of principles which cannot be revealed at this time, the lower end of the pipe is capable of clamping itself by vacuum pressure over a hatch of a sunken submarine. Water is then pumped made to correspond with that of the remora and the vacuum pressure made to correspond with that of the remora. The hatch then may be opened and men passed from the disabled craft to the rescue boat.

In the Brooklyn tests, Danenhower said, the small model developed a five-ton vacuum pressure. The full sized model is expected to develop an 80-ton pressure, enough to hold the rescue submarine tight to the sunken vessel despite the buffeting of tides and currents.

The remora may be given Navy tests late this summer. First, however, the Defender's deep sea diving ability is scheduled to be tested before Naval experts. By means of a compressor chamber in the bow, divers can leave the Defender through a trap door while submerged near a wreck. The tests are tentatively set for June 2, near New London, Conn.

Before the S-4 disaster, Lake, who once built war submarines for several Navies, was in retirement. The loss of 40 lives convinced the elderly inventor that if submarines were to reach their fullest development, safety devices would have to be developed. Lake believes the utility of submarines has not been fully appreciated. Recently he told the United Press, he foresaw the day when huge, cargo carrying submarines would plow the ocean, skimming beneath the ice to open up new territories now inaccessible to surface craft. The ability of a submarine to navigate under the ice may be tested next year if Sir Hubert Wilkins' projected submarine dash to the pole in the Defender materializes.

Taking into partnership Danenhower, who was test officer for the early Lake war boats, the inventor set out to develop the safety factor in the undersea craft to the perfection of which he has devoted most of his life. The rebuilt Defender was his first accomplishment. The remora is his second. He is still working.

LONDON'S STREET ACCIDENTS.

TERRIBLE TRAFFIC TOLL.

London, July 5.—The number of persons killed and injured on the streets of London in 1927 was more than five times greater than the total English and German casualties in the Battle of Jutland.

In figures just revealed in the "Statistical Abstract" of the London County Council, it is shown that 49,105 persons were killed or injured on street accidents during 1927. Of this number 1,056 were killed.

The estimated population of Greater London is now revealed at 7,849,000 which is nearly equal to the population of Belgium. This represents an increase of about 44,000 persons over the estimated population in 1926.

The County of London for last year records the lowest birth rate figures and the second lowest death rate figures in the history of the county annals. The birth rate for the country was 15.9 per thousand of the population compared with 16.1 in 1927. The death rate was 11.6 as compared with 12.1 in 1927. The excess of births over deaths in 1928 was 19,883.

While the number of deaths from tuberculosis and influenza show a marked decrease the abstract shows a steady increase in the number of deaths from cancer and heart disease.

At the same time the Ministry of Transport issued figures that last year 430 persons were killed and 25,210 injured on 64 railways.

THE SUN CHAU.

CHEUNG CHAU ISLAND'S NEW FERRY.

SUCCESSFUL TRIALS.

On Tuesday a successful trial was carried out of the Sun Chau, built to the order of the Hong Kong & New Territories Ferry Co., Ltd., by the Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co. of Hong Kong, Ltd. Representatives from the owners, Harbour Department, builders and machinery agents were present.

The Sun Chau is designed for the Cheung Chau Ferry service and was recently launched at the Taikoo Dockyard by Mrs. Hoie.

General Description.

The vessel is 120 ft. between perpendiculars, 25 ft. beam and 10 ft. moulded depth, and has one complete deck with long bridge. Built to scantlings approved by the Hong Kong Government, the vessel is designed to carry 300 passengers, Electric light is fitted throughout, and all the necessary life-saving appliances as required by Government have been supplied and fitted. On trial the vessel proved herself to be an efficient craft.

Machinery.

The propelling machinery, supplied by Dodwell & Co., Ltd., consists of a twin set of Gardner Full Diesel, Crude Oil Engines, each developing 152 b.h.p. at normal rating. Each engine is complete with its own circulating pump, bilge pump and air compressor.

As the engines are of the direct reversing type, transmission reversing gears are dispensed with, the shafting and propellers being driven direct through clutches. An auxiliary set and electrically driven general service pump are included amongst the engine room equipment. The auxiliary set comprises a 7 h.p. Gardner Semi-Diesel engine driving an air compressor and a Lancashire Dynamo of 41 k.w. for the general lighting of the ship.

The main engines impressed by their steady running under all conditions of load and by the ease with which they reverse for manœuvring, the whole operation from full ahead to full astern occupying a matter of a few seconds. In addition they are capable of starting from dead cold without preheating of any nature. They are the first Gardner Full Diesel-Marine Engines installed in Hong Kong and judging by the trial, when a mean speed of over 11 knots was easily attained, this type of engine should prove very popular, especially for harbour work, where constant stopping and starting is the rule.

THE TASMANIAN FLOODS.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Floods, the most destructive in the long history of floods in Tasmania, have taken toll of life and property in the picturesque island, writes a correspondent. Over twenty persons, including several children, were drowned, and the losses in property have been enormous. The bridges have been virtually all gone, even the old bridge at Ross, built by convicts a hundred years ago—a bridge that seemed impregnable. Only its pillars remain. The island of bridges is without a bridge. I have seen the pitiless waste of the flood waters; rivers running along the streets of Launceston and the country towns, the flooded pastures and orchards, the ruined houses, and homeless women and children.

Retreat of Victims.

I watched the retreat of a great army. Drays, waggons, and motor-cars loaded with people came struggling through the Launceston streets. There were men with women on their backs, mothers with four and five children carrying bundles—the only goods they were able to salvage. The Tamar flowed to the sea carrying with it the wooden houses, beds, and furniture. The floods had come by night following torrential rains; the lights of the city went out, and in the pitch-black darkness rescue parties worked by incandescent flares. It was a night of stark terror. The outer suburbs had been overwhelmed in a few hours. Bells tolled, and ships' sirens shrieked, and the people rushed from their beds into the black night. Away in the hills a huge dam burst, and the waters swept over a mine and its little settlement. Death came swiftly to fifteen people in a little bit of England set in the Australian seas.

The climate is English; there are villages like those nestled among the Cotswold Hills and in the dells of Devon, and the people are English. The cottages are English cottages, and the gardens hum with the vocal wings of bees, and there are hollyhocks and clumps of lavender. The island is the tourist's paradise, and English folk will tell you that whenever they long for England they go to Tasmania.

To the "little sister," and they have hastened to her aid. Nearly 2100,000 has been subscribed.

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Fres. Lincoln...Sun, Aug. 3, 6 p.m.	Fres. Adams...Sun, Oct. 6, 8 a.m.

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Fres. Jefferson...July 30, 6 p.m.	Fres. Cleveland...Aug. 19, 8 p.m.
Fres. Grant...Sun, Aug. 11, 8 a.m.	Fres. Madison...Sun, Aug. 17, 8 p.m.
Fres. Lincoln...Sun, Aug. 3, 6 p.m.	Fres. Pierce...Sun, Aug. 27, 6 p.m.

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GETTING DRUNK WITHOUT DRINKING!

NEW METHOD OF IMBIBING.

London, July 3.—A new means of imbibing alcohol which produces anaesthesia instead of drunkenness has been brought forward by two Mexican doctors at present in London as the best method of reducing pain in performing surgical operations.

Doctors M. Garcia Marin and Raoul Ortiz told the delegates of the recent International Medical Congress held here that they had tested alcohol as an anaesthetic on 300 human beings and found it better than other drugs now in use.

In brief the method of administering consists in injecting ordinary alcohol (ethyl alcohol) into the blood stream by means of the veins, thereby producing anaesthesia.

Both doctors claim alcohol has none of the disadvantages of chloroform, and has several other points in its favour. The injection of alcohol, they say, removes the danger of other preparations, the major points being that it does not interfere with the circulation.

Ethyl alcohol, according to their statement, is 157 times less poisonous than chloroform, while surgical anaesthesia can be produced with a dose three or four times less than a lethal one.

"In the case of chloroform," said Dr. Marin, "the margin between the anaesthetic state and death is much narrower."

The technique, scientists say, is reasonable because alcohol taken thus merely short circuits and intensifies what occurs when it is taken through the mouth.—United Press.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "KIDDERPORE"

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THREE RAIL in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

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Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACLEOD & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th July, 1929. [3114

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS. CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

AMOI

Haining, Douglas, July 19.
Kanchow, B. & S., July 21.
Kiangchow, B. & S., July 21.
Takliwa, B. & S., July 21.
Haining, Douglas, July 23.
Haining, Douglas, July 23.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 23.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 23.
Antung, D. & S., July 23.
Yuenang, Jardine's, July 23.
Talmu, B.L., Aug. 2.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 13.
Takada, B.L., Aug. 16.

ANTWERP

Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Aki Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.
Aratara, E. & A., Aug. 2.

BALTI PORTS

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Derfing, Melchers, July 27.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.

BALTIMORE

Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Adrasus, B.F., Aug. 5.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 9.

BANGKOK

Chinhua, B. & S., July 13.
Hellas, Thoresen, July 21.
Kugan, B. & S., July 21.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 26.
Kiangsu, B. & S., July 23.

BELAWAN DELI

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Derfing, Melchers, July 27.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.

BOMBAY

Alipore, P. & O., July 20.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 13.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.

BOSTON

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 1.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Adrasus, B.F., Aug. 5.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 9.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

BREMER

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.

BRINDISI

Timavo, Dodwell's, July 23.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.

CALCUTTA

Hosang, Jardine's, July 20.
Tilawa, B.L., July 24.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 30.
Sirdhana, B.L., July 23.
Talamu, B.L., Aug. 3.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Takliwa, B.L., Aug. 11.

CEBU

New York, S.S.S., July 19.
Bellingham, S.S.S., July 20.
Golden Mountain, S.S.S., July 23.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.

CHEFOO

Huichow, B. & S., July 22.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.

COLOMBO

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Alipore, P. & O., July 20.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Derfing, Melchers, July 27.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & S., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.

COPENHAGEN

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

DALNY

Luchow, B. & S., July 13.
Kiangchow, B. & S., July 23.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

DUTCH PORTS

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Idonemus, B.F., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.

FOOCHOW

Luchow, B. & S., July 13.
Haining, Douglas, July 19.
Haining, Douglas, July 23.
Kiangchow, B.S., July 23.

GENOA

Autolycus, B.F., July 20.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

GLASGOW

Autolycus, B.F., July 20.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Chinhua, B. & S., July 13.
Tann, B. & S., July 23.
Tokin, M.M., July 20.

HAMBURG

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Idonemus, B.F., July 23.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.

HAYEE

Autolycus, B.F., July 20.
Danmark, Manners, July 26.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.

HONOLULU

Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.

ILOILO

New York, S.S.S., July 19.
Bellingham, S.S.S., July 20.
Golden Mountain, S.S.S., July 23.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.

JAPAN PORTS

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., July 13.
Viminale, Dodwell's, July 13.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Malwa, P. & O., July 13.
Takliwa, B.L., July 13.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 23.
Nautana, Jardine's, July 23.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Yuenang, Jardine's, July 23.
Azra, Gilman's, July 23.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Athos II, M.M., July 23.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Talmu, B.L., Aug. 2.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 4.
Tanda, B. & S., Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Nowshera, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Dalga, B.L., Aug. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
Eurylochus, B.F., July 12.
D'Aartagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Aug. 16.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Morea, P. & S., Aug. 16.

JAVIA PORTS

Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 27.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 27.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.

LIVERPOOL

Autolycus, B.F., July 20.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.

LONDON

Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Idonemus, B.F., July 20.
Glenahane, Jardine's, July 24.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & S., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.

LOS ANGELES

Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Golden Tide, States S.S., July 30.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.

MANILA

New York, S.S.S., July 19.
Bellingham, S.S.S., July 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 20.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 23.
Golden Mountain, S.S.S., July 23.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, July 23.
Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., July 30.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 1.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 3.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 13.

MARSEILLES

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.

NEW YORK

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 1.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Adrasus, B.F., Aug. 5.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 9.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

NEWCHWANG

Luchow, B. & S., July 13.
Kiangchow, B. & S., July 23.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 1.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Adrasus, B.F., Aug. 5.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 9.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.

NORTH CHINA

Java, Manners, July 20.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.

ORAN

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.

OSLO

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.

PANAMA

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Dehance, S.S.S., July 23.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.

PENANG

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Alipore, P. & O., July 20.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 20.
Kiangchow, B. & S., July 21.
Tilawa, B.L., July 24.
Derfing, Melchers, July 27.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Sirdhana, B.L., July 23.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 30.
Talamu, B.L., Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.L., Aug. 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.

PORTLAND

Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 3.

RABAU

Bremerhaven, Melchers, July 20.

RANGOON

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 3.

SAIGON

Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.

SANDAKAN

Hinsang, Jardine's, July 22.
Aratara, E. & A., Aug. 2.
Mausang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Golden Tide, States S.S., July 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 3.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

SEATTLE

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.

SHANGHAI

Yusan, Jardine's, July 13.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Luchow, B. & S., July 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., July 13.
Viminale, Dodwell's, July 13.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Chengtu, B. & S., July 13.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Malwa, P. & O., July 13.
Java, Manners, July 13.
Agapenor, B.F., July 21.
Chikang, Jardine's, July 21.
Kanchow, B. & S., July 21.
Sochow, B. & S., July 21.
Takliwa, B.L., July 21.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.
Leverkusen, Jelsen, July 23.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, July 24.
Shantung, B. & S., July 24.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

SHANGHAI (Continued)

Liangchow, B. & S., July 23.
Antenor, B.F., July 23.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 23.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 23.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, July 23.
Agra, Gilman's, July 23.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Ashes II, M.M., July 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.
City of Peking, Bank, Aug. 3.
Gurna, B.L., Aug. 4.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 4.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Tilawa, B.L., Aug. 7.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.
D'Aartagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 13.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Aug. 16.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Morea, P. & S., Aug. 16.

SINGAPORE

Lahn, Melchers, July 13.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., July 13.
Alipore, P. & O., July 20.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 20.
Kiangchow, B. & S., July 21.
Tilawa, B.L., July 24.
Derfing, Melchers, July 27.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jelsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Sirdhana, B.L., July 23.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Porthos, M.M., July 30.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Talamu, B.L., Aug. 3.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jelsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Tishow, Bank, Aug. 12.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.

SWATOW

Yusan, Jardine's, July 13.
Haining, Douglas, July 19.
Chikang, Jardine's, July 21.
Hellas, Thoresen's, July 21.
Kugan, B. & S., July 21.
Kiangchow, B. & S., July 21.
Huichow, B. & S., July 21.
Haining, Douglas, July 23.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, July 24.
Shantung, B. & S., July 24.
Haiching, Douglas, July 26.
Antung, B. & S., July 28.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 28.
Kiangsu, B. & S., July 23.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, July 23.

TIENTSIN

Huichow, B. & S., July 22.
Chip Shing, Jardine's, July 23.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

TRIESTE AND VENICE

Timavo, Dodwell's, July 23.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.

TUNGTAO

Yusan, Jardine's, July 13.
Chikang, Jardine's, July 21.
Sochow, B. & S., July 21.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, July 24.
Shantung, B. & S., July 24.
Antenor, B.F., July 26.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, July 23.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 31.
Ermland, Jelsen, Aug. 6.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., July 12.

VLADIVOSTOK

Philoctetes, B.F., July 13.
Java, Manners, July 20.
Glenogly, Jardine's, July 23.
Agra, Gilman's, July 23.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 2.

WHAIRAI

Huichow, B. & S., July 22.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Shanghai Aug. 20.
Adrasus left for Shanghai July 23.
Agapenor due from Singapore July 21.
Agra due from Europe July 23.
Aki Maru due from Japan July 23.
Akita Maru due from Singapore July 19.
Alipore due from Shanghai July 20.
Alster due from Europe Aug. 10.
Antenor due from Europe July 23.
Aratara due from Japan Aug. 2.
Asphalion due from Japan June 2.
Atago Maru due from Singapore July 29.
Autolycus due from Shanghai July 26.
Revenue due from Europe July 21.
Bingo Maru due from Japan Aug. 8.
Bokuyo Maru due from Japan July 30.
Bremerhaven arrived from Rabaul July 16.
Burgeland due from Europe Aug. 16.
Calcutta Maru due from Singapore Aug. 7.
Canton left for Europe from Shanghai July 9.
Change due from Australia Aug. 13.
Chenonceaux due from Shanghai Aug. 13.
Chinese Prince due from New York Aug. 1.
City of Bedford due from Shanghai Aug. 9.
City of Kobe due from Europe August 16.
City of Lille due from Shanghai May 17.
City of Mobile due from Shanghai June 17.
City of Peking due from Europe August 2.
Cremor due from Shanghai July 4.
D'Aartagnan due from Europe Aug. 13.
Danmark due from Shanghai July 25.
Delagoa Maru due from Japan Aug. 11.
Delta arrived London July 13.
Durban Maru due from Japan July 20.
Emp. of Asia due Shimidu July 17.
Empress of France due from Japan July 23.
Empress of Russia arrived Vancouver July 13.
Ermland due from Europe Aug. 6.
Eurylochus due from Europe Aug. 11.
Fushimi Maru due from Shanghai Aug. 9.
Glenamoy due from Europe July 23.
Glenogly due from Shanghai Aug. 7.
Glenahane due from Shanghai July 20.
Gurna due from Singapore Aug. 4.
Hakozaki Maru due from Shanghai Aug. 23.
Hakusan Maru due from Straits July 21.
Havelland due from Europe June 25.
Hector due from Manila Aug. 22.
Himalaya left for Shanghai July 8.
Idonemus due from Japan July 23.
Indus Maru due from Singapore June 19.
Isar due from Shanghai Aug. 15.
Ixion due here July 22.
Iyo Maru due from Japan July 20.
Java due from Europe July 15.
Kaga Maru due from Manila July 18.
Kanchow due from Amoy July 18.
Kashima Maru due from Singapore July 23

CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	On 18th July, 11 a.m.
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALY	"LUCHOW"	On 18th July, 3 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHENG TU"	On 19th July, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNG CHOW"	On 21st July, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOO CHOW"	On 21st July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 21st July, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 21st July, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHIAOFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd July, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th July, 2 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 25th July, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALY	"LIANG CHOW"	On 25th July, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 26th July, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 26th July, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHIAOFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Aug., 11 a.m.

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STEAMERS	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
CHANGTE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	17th September	18th October
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... Aug. 1st
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Aug. 28th
T.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ... Sept. 12th

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PORTHOS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 16, 1929.													JULY 17, 1929.												
STATION	Hour Knots Direction Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND			WIND Direction (Beaufort)	WIND Velocity (Miles per hour)	Hour Knots Direction Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND			WIND Direction (Beaufort)	WIND Velocity (Miles per hour)					
		Inches	Millis.			Direction	Force (Beaufort)	Inches				Millis.	Direction			Force (Beaufort)									
Wladivostok	12	29.88	758.9	74	...	...	...	...	c	b	6	29.76	753.8	68	...	SE	2	...	...	...					
Nemuro	11	29.88	759.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	1	...	5	29.47	748.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Hokodate	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	0	...	1	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Tokio	"	29.92	760.0	...	...	S	1	...	1	...	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	...	...	0	...					
Kochi	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	SSE	1	...	1	...	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Nagasaki	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	0	...	1	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Karushima	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	SE	1	...	1	...	...	29.88	759.0	...	...	E	1	...	...	...					
Oshima	"	29.92	757.5	...	...	SE	1	...	1	...	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	ESE	1	...	...	...					
Naha	"	29.72	755.0	...	...	ENE	4	...	4	...	...	29.59	751.5	...	...	ENE	5	...	...	...					
Ishigakijima	"	29.69	754.0	...	...	NE	3	...	3	...	...	29.63	750.0	...	...	NE	3	...	...	...					
Bonin Island	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	E	1	...	1	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	E	1	...	...	...					
Chefoo	15	29.65	753.1	92	77	S	2	b	...	6	...	29.72	754.9	78	92	S	1	b	...	...					
Shanghai	14	29.78	756.3	93	59	SSE	4	b	...	...	...	29.61	757.2	75	98	ESE	2	b	...	...					
Gutzlaff	"	29.87	756.7	81	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.88	758.9	77	100	ESE	2	b	...	...					
Sharp Peak	"	29.72	754.9	84	83	ENE	4	b	...	...	...	29.61	752.1	81	87	NE	2	b	...	...					
Amoy	"	29.65	753.1	90	70	ENE	4	b	...	7	...	29.62	752.3	81	78	NE	2	b	...	...					
Swatow	"	29.68	753.9	85	80	ESE	1	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Taichow	11	29.71	754.5	90	63	NE	4	b	...	5	...	29.63	752.7	77	96	ESE	4	r	...	...					
Taihu	"	29.67	753.8	80	...	NNW	2	b	...	...	...	29.62	752.4	79	...	E	0	b	...	...					
Tainan	"	29.67	753.8	80	...	W	2	o	...	...	...	29.66	750.9	77	...	E	2	o	...	...					
Koshun	"	29.63	752.7	86	...	ESE	4	o	...	...	...	29.66	750.9	76	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Pescadores	"	29.67	753.8	88	...	NNW	2	b	...	...	...	29.68	751.2	79	...	NE	0	b	...	...					
Hong Kong	14	29.66	753.3	84	78	E	3	c	...	6	...	29.63	753.1	80	85	ENE	2	c	...	...					
Gap Rock	"	29.67	753.8	...	...	N	4	ort	...	...	...	29.66	753.3	...	...	NE	3	c	...	...					
Macao	"	29.63	752.7	84	77	SE	2	o	...	...	...	29.61	752.1	79	91	ESE	2	b	...	...					
Hoihow	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Pratas Island	"	29.65	753.1	88	77	NE	1	c	...	7	...	29.62	752.3	80	87	NNW	2	b	...	...					
Phu Lien	13	29.66	753.9	73	100	ENE	4	rf	...	...	...	29.58	751.2	75	98	ENE	2	b	...	...					
Tourane	"	29.60	751.8	86	...	ENE	2	o	...	...	...	29.63	752.7	79	...	SW	2	o	...	...					
Cape St. James	"	29.74	755.4	81	...	SW	4	o	...	...	...	29.79	756.6	75	...	WSW	2	b	...	...					
Basco	14	29.55	750.6	81	37	NE	2	o	...	6	...	29.43	747.6	81	86	N	4	o	...	...					
Aparri	"	29.54	750.3	86	78	N	4	o	...	...	...	29.47	748.5	81	89	NW	4	o	...	...					
Tuguegarao	"	29.54	750.3	81	92	N	1	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Vigan	"	29.54	750.3	86	68	WSW	2	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Manila	"	29.58	751.2	84	77	SW	4	o	...	...	...	29.58	750.9	78	82	WSW	4	o	...	...					
Legaspi	"	29.63	750.0	77	94	WSW	4	o	...	...	...	29.52	749.7	79	80	WSW	4	o	...	...					
Calbayog	"	29.66	750.9	79	89	SW	6	r	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Tacloban	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.63	752.7	79	76	W	4	o	...	...					
Iloilo	"	29.65	753.0	84	74	SW	6	o	...	...	...	29.68	753.3	70	84	SW	6	o	...	...					
Cebu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.65	753.0	81	73	SW	4	o	...	...					
Surigao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Saipan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	757.2	78	...	SSE	2	r	...	...					
Guam	12.22	29.73	755.1	...	...	S	4	o	4.22	...	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	SW	2	o	...	...					
Yap	11.00	29.72	754.8	...	...	0	r	5	...	...	...	29.78	756.3	79	...	SW	1	c	...	...					
Pelew	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	757.5	80	...	SW	1	c	...	...					
Ponape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.63	757.7	80	81	SW	2	b	...	...					
Labuan	14	29.79	755.8	86	84	SW	2	b	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

July 16d. 17h. 00m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 18° N. Long. 126° E. moving N.W.
 July 17d. 9h. 30m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 20° N. Long. 124° E. moving N.W.
 July 17d. 10h. 50m.—Pressure remains highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan, and a depression covers Tongking. The typhoon is situated about 180 miles north-east of Aparri moving N.W. or W.N.W.
 Shanghai warning, 17d. 10h. 10m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 21° N. Long. 125° E. moving N.W.W. Recd. 17d. 10h. 30m.
 Manila warning, 17d. 10h. 30m.—Typhoon in Lat. 19° N. Long. 125° E. moving N. Recd. 17d. 10h. 56m.
 Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1, 24.64 inches, against an average of 45.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JULY 18.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N. winds, moderate; freshening considerably.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook ... Moderate north easterly winds, freshening later from N. and N.W.; fine generally.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ...
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 17.	Previous (On Date)	On Date
Day	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.
Barometer ...	29.86	29.88
Temperature ...	84	88
Humidity ...	81	74
Wind ...	E	ENE
Direction ...	E	ENE
Force ...	3	2
Weather ...	O	C
Rain ...	0.3	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature, 18: 85		
Lowest open-air Temperature, 17: 80		

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; E=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

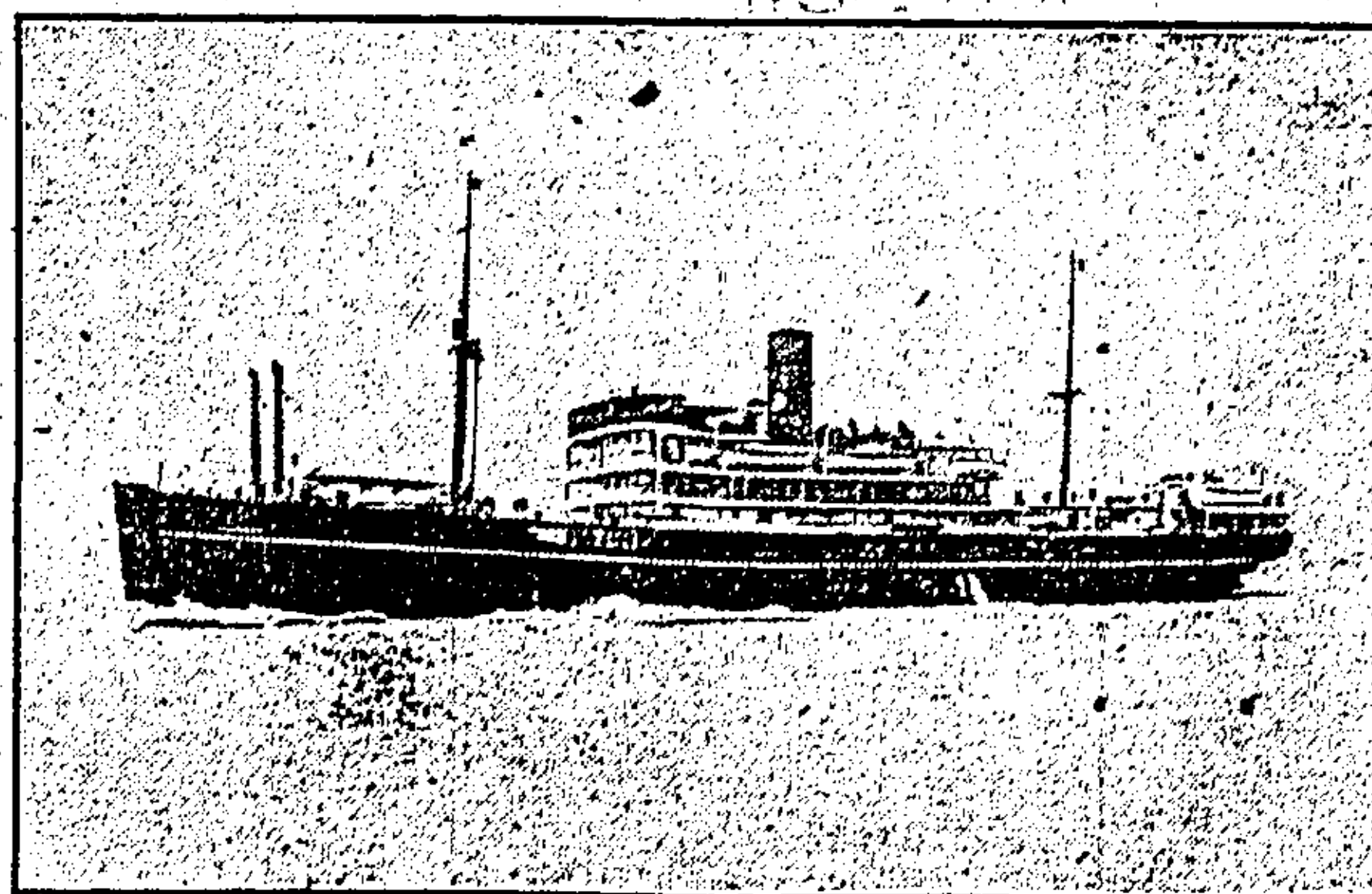
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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUSANG" "CHAKSANG" "KWANGSANG"	Thurs. 18th July, at Noon Sun. 21st July, at Noon Wed. 24th July, at Noon Sat. 26th July, at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG" "YUNSANG" "SUISANG" "KUMSANG"	Tues. 23rd July, at 9 a.m. Sun. 25th July, at 7 a.m. Tues. 27th July, at 7 a.m. Fri. 30th July, at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "KUTSANG"	Satur. 30th July, at 3 p.m. Tues. 30th July, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Mon. 2nd Aug., at 3 p.m. Tues. 6th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Sun. 2

